Vol. Third Series, XXXVIII—No. 57

Tuesday, May 11, 1965
Vaisakaha 21, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Sessions)

(Vol. XXXVIII contains Nos. 1—10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price: Re 1·00

CONTENTS

No. 57—*Tuesday, May* 11, 1965/*Vaisakha* 21, 1887 (*Saka*)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 1269 to 1280	14189—226
Short Notice Questions Nos. 18 and 19	14226—43
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1281 to 1287	14244—49
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3395 to 3406 and 3408 to 3434	14249—74
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—	
(i) Reported death of three persons in a Ludhiana village due to a bomb dropped from a plane	14274—86
(ii) Firing by Pakistani Troops on Indian posts in the Lathitilla-Dumabari Sector of Assam-East Pakistan border;	14286—97
(iii) Reported flights of Pakistani planes over Indian Territory carrying troops etc. from West Pakistan to East Pakistan	14298—303 14436—40
(iv) Reported intrusion by Pakistani Aircraft into Indian Territory in Rajasthan	14440—52
Questions of Privilege	14303—09
Papers laid on the Table	14309—18
Parliamentary Committees—	
Minutes	14318—19
Messages from Rajya Sabha	14319-20
Estimates Committee	
Seventieth Report	14320
Public Accounts Committee—	
Fortieth Report	14321
Committee on Public Undertakings—	
Eleventh Report	14321
Statement *re* : Retrenchment of workers in EME workshops—	
Shri A.M. Thomas	14321
Statement *re* : Adivasis in Maharashtra	14322—29
Shri A.K. Sen	14323—29
Bills introduced—	
(i) Cardamom Bill	14330
(ii) Seamen's Provident Fund Bill	14330
(iii) Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill	14330-31
Resolution *re* : Railway Convention Committee—*Adopted*	14331—57
Shri D.C. Sharma	14331—33
Shri Prabhat Kar	14334—35
Shri Priya Gupta	14335—40
Shri Mohsin	14340—44

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Mamber.

COLUMNS

Shri V.B. Gandhi . . . . . 14344—47
Shri Yashpal Singh . . . . . 14348—52
Shri S.K. Patil . . . . . 14352—56

Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1965 . . . 14357—85

Motion to consider . . . . . 14357—84

Shri Jaganatha Rao . . . . . 14357—59
Shri Shree Narayan Das . . . . 14359—61
Shri Warior 14361-62
Shri C.K. Bhattacharyya 14362-63
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav 14363-64
Shri Bade . . . . . 14364—66
Shri A.N. Vidyalankar . . . . 14366—68
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav . . . . 14368—70
Shri R.S. Tiwary 14371
Shri Yashpal Singh . . . . . 14371—75
Shri Radhelal Vyas 14376-77
Shri Sarjoo Pandey . . . . . 14377—79
Shri K.K. Verma 14379-80
Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar . . . 14380—82
Shri A.K. Sen . . . . . 14382—84

Clauses 2 and 1 14384

Motion to pass 14384-85

Shri Jaganatha Rao 14384
Shri C.K. Bhattacharyya . . . . 14384—85
Shri A.K. Sen 14385

Seeds Bill 14385

Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . 14385

Shri Shahnawaz Khan . . . . . 14385—89
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah . . . . 14390—92
Shri Ranga . . . . . 14392—99
Shri K.N. Tiwary . . . . . 14399—403
Shri Iqbal Singh . . . . . 14403—06
Shri Radhelal Vyas . . . . . 14406—09
Shri Bade 14410

Statement *re* : situation on Kutch-Sind border aand Prime Minister's visit to the USSR . . . . . 14410—22

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri . . . . 14410—12, 14421-22

Statement *re* : Prime Minister's visit to Nepal in April, 1965

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri 14435-36

Half-an-Hour Discussion *re* : Bokaro Steel Plant . . . 14423—35

Shri Nath Pai . . . . . 14423—30
Shri Indrajit Gupta 14430
Shri Sanjiva Reddy . . . . . 14430—35

Adjournment of the House . . . . 14452—54

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 11, 1965/Vaisakha 21, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Air Freight for Newspapers

*1269. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation has reduced the newspaper cargo load to various important centres in India; and

(b) whether any change in the air freight for newspapers has recently been introduced?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Until recently the newspapers were allowed a rebate of 25 per cent upto a specified quota for each paper. For additional loads full rate was charged. It has now been decided to give the rebate on all consignments of newspapers, but any loads in excess of the specified quota are accepted on a subject-to load basis.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the Ministry has any committee to advise this department whenever they have to deal with the newspapers or whenever they have to charge extra for carrying newspapers; if so, whether on that Committee the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is also represented?

Shri Kanungo: There is an Advisory Committee, but the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is not represented there.

Shri Shinkre: Sir, it is about three years that Goa has been liberated. It is also about three years now that the Indian Airlines are operating a service between Goa and Bombay. In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation why he has not taken any steps to consider the feasibility of allowing this concession in freights to newspapers flown from Bombay to Goa because they are not flown now because of this?

Shri Kanungo: It is always available. It is a question of the newspapers taking advantage of the facilities.

Shri Shinkre: They say the Indian Airlines have not been forthcoming to give this concession.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether some newspapers have made this representation that the same concession should be given not only of 25 per cent up to a specified quota but also on all the newspapers which are subject to this sort of concession?

Shri Kanungo: That is what I have said. Now this privilege is allowed for all consignments subject to the availability of load.

Restrictions on Movement of Foodgrains

*1270. **Shri D. J. Naik:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that powers conferred under the Defence of India Rules are sometimes used indiscriminately by the States and collectors of the districts for restricting movement of foodgrains particularly coarse

grains and pulses from one State to another or from district to district; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to amend the Defence of India Rules so at to make it obligatory on the part of the States to seek previous concurrence of Central Government for restricting movements of grains?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) There has been some uncoordinated action on the part of the State Government in respect of utilizing the provisions of the Defence of India Rules.

(b) The question how better coordination between the Central and the State Governments could be achieved by amending, if necessary, the Defence of India Rules, is under consideration.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know whether the uncoordinated action on the part of the States and Districts has resulted in increase of hardships to the consumers?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Where the restrictions have been put in, to that extent the hardships are increasing.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know what steps Government intend to take to relieve the consumers of their hardships in getting foodgrains?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have answered that in part (b) of the main answer.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : पंजाब में गेहूं का भाव कम हो गया और महाराष्ट्र जैसे प्रान्त में गेहूं नही मिलता, उसका भाव ज्यादा है । ऐसे दो प्रान्तों का कोआर्डिनेशन क्यों नहीं रखा जाता जहां गेहूं ज्यादा है और जहां कम है, ताकि जहां ज्यादा है वहां से कम वाले प्रान्त में गेहूं भेजा जा सके ताकि किसान को उचित मूल्य मिल सके ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: That is a different question; it hardly arises out of this.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Is it a fact that because one State Government put repeated restrictions on particular types of coarse grains it indirectly prompts other State Governments to put similar restrictions; if so, may I know what action Government propose to take against them?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): That is why we are considering whether we should allow the State Governments to take unilateral action without the concurrence of other State Governments. That is why we are considering the amendment of the Defence of India Rules.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या किसी भी बात में केन्द्रीय सरकार का और राज्य सरकार का समझौता नहीं है । राज्य सरकार इन कानूनों के तहत पकड़ कर गिरफ्तार कर लेती है और कलक्टर के आदेश पर फिर उनको निर्दोष बता कर छोड़ दिया जाता है । क्या डी० आई० आर० का इसमें कोई मतलब नहीं है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: After all, the State Governments have certain responsibilities and for the purpose of discharging those responsibilities they have invoked the powers which they have under the DIR. But, unfortunately, it does not fit into the all-India picture and the all-India policies. That is why we are trying to bring about a co-ordinated action.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are Government aware that the use of DIR for such purposes is the most fertile matrix for corrupt practices, particularly in the Punjab; if so, may I know how Government propose to safeguard against them in each particular case?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not concede the assumption which the hon. Member has made.

Shri Kapur Singh: He may not concede it, but it is a fact.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : श्री जाधव के प्रश्न के उत्तर में अभी बताया गया कि अन्तर-

प्रान्तीय व्यापार इस सवाल के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता । सरकार ने वायदा किया था कि वह भाव निश्चित रखेगी, लेकिन यह मामला प्रान्तीय सरकार का विषय होने के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार इसमें असफल रही है । क्या केन्द्रीय सराकार इस स्थिति में है कि राज्य सरकारों से पता लगाए कि क्या कोई ऐसा स्टेन्डर्ड कायम रखा जा सकता है जिसके अनुसार जिस राज्य में ज्यादा अनाज होता है उससे कमी वाले राज्य में भेजा जा सके ताकि किसान को उसका उचित मूल्य मिल सके ?

Mr. Speaker: All these are suggestions.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर ड्यअल सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट चल रहा है, कलक्टर के अख्तियारात कुछ और हैं और सरकार के कुछ और हैं । क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकार से कोई ऐसा अधिनियम मांगा है जिसके ऊपर राज्य सरकार बाकायदा अमल करती है, और क्या उन नियमों को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एग्जामिन किया है या नहीं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is a State Government matter. If such a situation is there, the question will have to be pursued in the State Assembly. This is for the State Government to answer.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether it is due to lack of definite and positive instructions from the Central Government that this thing has arisen or is it because they have been disregarded by the State Governments.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as the food policies are concerned, we discuss them in the Chief Ministers' Conference and take unanimous decisions there; but certain State Governments later on had taken unilateral action which is not in consonance with the decision taken. That is why this matter is under consideration now.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that Delhi has to depend mostly on imported wheat, does Government propose to introduce any form of informal rationing?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is a proposal to have informal rationing of imported wheat in Delhi.

Film Show on Ocean-Going Liners

*1271. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangements exist for exhibiting films on ocean-going liners;

(b) if so, the kind of films which are exhibited there; and

(c) whether this arrangement has been made on all the liners (both in private and public sectors)?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Insofar as Indian Ships are concerned, there are arrangements for showing documentaries and feature films on passenger ships belonging to the Public Sector Shipping Corporation of India and 8 bulk carriers belonging to the Private Sector.

Shri Subodh Hansda: How many units are maintained by the Government at the moment and what is the annual expenditure on these units?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We take good care to show films in Hindi and English so far as the Shipping Corporation ships are concerned. We make out a good selection, as best as possible. I cannot give the expenditure.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any excess fare is charged from the passengers for enjoying this benefit?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No; not on that account. This is a sort of an amenity.

ज्वार तथा चावल का समाहार

\+

*1272. { **श्री किशन पटनायक :**
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या **खाद्य** तथा **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें महाराष्ट्र में ज्वार तथा बिहार में चावल का समाहार करने में सरकार की असफलता के कोई अधिक समाचार मिले हैं;

(ख) क्या अन्य राज्यों में भी इस तरह खरीफ की फसल खरीदने का कोई प्रयास किया गया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या नतीजे निकले हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इन नतीजों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए रबी फसल की खरीद के सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति बनाएगी ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Maharashtra Government have procured substantial quantity of jower. Bihar Government's procurement of rice is also not unsatisfactory considering the conditions there.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This year's procurement on Government account has been considerably larger than the quantity procured during the same period in previous years.

(d) Government have already decided to undertake procurement of wheat.

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या यह सही है कि महाराष्ट्र में टारजेट था 65 लाख टन ज्वार इकट्ठा करने का और सिर्फ 18 या 20 लाख टन एकत्र हो सका है ? अगर इतना ही हुआ तो क्या इसका यह मतलब नहीं होता है कि ले सरकार का प्रोक्योरमेंट फल हो गया है और बाकी अनाज ब्लैक मारकेट में चला गया है, जिसका फल यह होगा कि कीमतें बढ़ जायेंगी ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It is not correct to say that it is failing. In the Maharashtra State procurement started in the month of December and I would like to inform the hon. Member that in the month of December 4.9 thousand tonnes were procured, in January 20.6 thousand tonnes, in February 42.3 thousand tonnes, in March 68.9 thousand tonnes, and in April 61 thousand tonnes were procured. This indicates that procurement is going in full swing and is in full stride.

An hon. Member: What is the total quantity?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The total quantity is 197.7 thousand tonnes which has been procured.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): May I add that the hon. Member's figure that 65 lakh tonnes have been programmed to be procured is absolutely fantastic? There is no such thing as 65 lakh tonnes to be procured.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा सवाल यह है कि 65 लाख टन ज्वार खरीदने का लक्ष्य महाराष्ट्र की सरकार ने रखा था और उसमें से केवल 18 लाख टन वह खरीद पाई है और अन्दाज यह किया जाता है कि ज्यादा से ज्याद 25 लाख टन तक मामला जायेगा उससे ज्याद जवार वह नहीं खरीद पायेगी, तो क्या इसी से यह पता नहीं चल जाता है कि सरकार का जो लक्ष्य था और जो प्रत्यक्ष खरीद हुई है, उन में जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: The hon. Member is evidently wrongly informed. 65 lakh tonnes will not be the production as far as jowar is concerned. 65 lakh tonnes cannot be the production within the whole country. The marketable surplus will be only about 20,000 to 25,000 tonnes.

श्री मधु लिमये : टन नहीं मांड—गलती से मैंने टन कहा है । गलती तो हो गई कि टन की जगह मांड कहना चाहिए था, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय प्रश्न का उत्तर तो दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्हों ने कहा है कि लक्ष्य तो सारे सीजन के लिए होता है और जितनी हमारी उम्मीद थी, उसके मुताबिक प्रोक्योरमेंट तसल्लीबख्श हो रहा है ।

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know what was the price of jowar at which procurement was made in Maharashtra and whether it was a reasonable price or not?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Rs. 43 to Rs. 45 depending upon the variety.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Will the Minister lay on the Table of the House the Statewise programme for the procurement of jower and rice and will he kindly enlighten us as to what arrangements are being made in the country for stocking these in the godowns?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as jowar is concerned, there is no all-India policy with regard to procurement. Each State makes decisions with regard to that and only Maharashtra Government has gone in for monopoly procurement of jowar. As far as rice is concerned, on behalf of the Central Government, the target is 90.5 lakh tonnes out of which 11.5 lakh tonnes have already been procured. On behalf of State Governments, there is the procurement programme of roundabout 1 million tonnes and they have already reach that figure nearly. It is just now about 800,000 tonnes or 900,000 tonnes. Therefore, that programme is going according to schedule.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मानोपाली प्रोक्योरमेंट किन किन स्टेट्स में है और प्रोक्योरमेंट्स के रेट्स क्या हैं और क्या महाराष्ट्र स्टेट ने सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से इजाजत ले कर वे रेट्स तय किये हैं ।

Shri D. R. Chavan: The monopoly purchase and procurement is only in Maharashtra. The other States are also procuring it, say, for example, Madhya Pradesh. But it is not a monopoly purchase.

Mr. Speaker: But what is the rate and has permission been given?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The permission has been given.

Shri Ranga: May I know—in Maharashtra, for instance, there is the monopoly procurement—whether there has been any increase in the price offered to jowar between last year and year before and this year in view of similar rise, a reasonable rise in prices which has been allowed, though not to a satisfactory degree, in other States for similar foodgrains?

Shri C. Subramaniam: For all-India, we fix the price of Rs. 38 per quintal for jower. As a matter of fact, Maharashtra is procuring at the rate of Rs. 43 to Rs. 45. So, they are getting a much higher price.

Shri Ranga: When compared to last year or the year before?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is much higher than last year.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether this haphazard policy of the Central Government and the State Governments in purchasing rice from the market has the effect of increasing the price of rice to a very abnormal degree especially in north Bihar?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In Bihar, there is no Central programme for procurement of rice. But Bihar Government on its own has taken it up. But they have procured only about 20,000 tonnes of rice. That could not have certainly affected the market.

श्री बड़े : महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश की बार्डर एक होने के कारण मध्य प्रदेश से ज्वार महाराष्ट्र में जाती है, क्या शासन का ध्यान इस ओर गया है, यदि हां, तो शासन ने मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट को कितनी ज्वार भेजने की इजाजत दी है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are separate zones for coarse grains also. It is on a regulated basis, on Government to Government account, that jowar moves from Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra. Till now—if I recollect correctly—about 20,000 tonnes have gone from Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि बिहार में प्रोक्युरमेंट की हालत अच्छी नहीं है—उन्होंने कहा है कि **इट इज नाट अनसैटिसफैक्टरी** । ऐसी हालत में क्या सरकार वहां गेहूं के आवंटन को बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : "नाट अनसैटिसफैक्टरी" का तर्जुमा यह तो नहीं होगा कि अच्छी नहीं है—उस का मतलब तो यह है कि बुरी नहीं है ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : उन्हों ने टारगेट नहीं बताया है कि प्राक्युरमेंट क्या हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने सजेस्टियन दिया है ।

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to the fact that in the past few months the prices of rice particularly in Bihar have gone up abnormally and that procurement has also added to the rise in price? If so, are Government going to do something about it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The two States where prices have not come down to the declared level are U.P. and Bihar. We are going into the question and shall try to evolve some plan, because they had bumper crops in rice, and as far as procurement is concerned, as I already stated, it is only about 20,000 tonnes.

Shri Ranga: Why should those prices be brought down if the local people are wanting it to remain at that level? The local farmers should not get those prices—is that the idea?

Shri C. Subramaniam: After all, we have to take into account the interests of the consumers also. I do not mind the prices ruling at a particular level, but when they go beyond a certain level, we have to see that they come down to a reasonable level. That is why we are considering what action should be taken.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jashvant Mehta.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: This dual policy, one for the State and another for the Centre is going on for a long time....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: In the present zonal distribution arrangement purchase has been made on a State government to State government basis. Has it come to the notice of the Central Government that surplus States are trying to extract more prices from the deficit States? If so, are they considering the problem and what action government has taken to remove exploitation?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, on this government to government basis, they are able to get the materials at a much lower price than if they had gone into the open market.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि बिहार जैसे राज्यों में प्रोक्युरमेंट को सफलता इसलिए नहीं मिली है कि बेचने वाले किसानों को उनके अनाज का दाम पैसों में नहीं, बल्कि चिटों में दिया जाता है, जिनको लेकर उन को एस० डी० ओ० के दफ्तर में दस बार दौड़ना पड़ता है और पैसे भी देने पड़ते हैं । क्या संसद-सदस्यों के पिछले प्रश्नों पर विचार करते हुए मंत्री महोदय ने राज्य सरकारों को एथाराइज किया है कि जब किसानों से अनाज खरीदा जाये, तो उनको साथ ही साथ पैसे दिये जायें, न कि उनको बदले में चिट्स दी जायें ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am hoping that it should be possible to have

branches of the Food Corporation of India very soon in these States in which case all these difficulties would be removed.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Are Government aware that in spite of a good crop and in spite of increase in procurement price, wheat is not coming forth in the wheat growing areas of Indore, Ujjain, Bhopal and other places? If so, have government looked into the reasons for the non-arrival of wheat in the market and how this scarcity of wheat is to be removed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have recently received a letter from the Food Minister, Madhya Pradesh, informing me that wheat arrivals are not satisfactory in the market. That is mainly because of the policy of the Madhya Pradesh Government because they have fixed an unrealistic maximum price. We have been advising the Madhya Pradesh Government that in view of the good crop this year, they need not fix any maximum price but allow market conditions to operate. That is what is happening in the Punjab, where instead of the prices going up, they have come down. Therefore, I hope the Madhya Pradesh Government will reconsider their stand and agree with the Central Government's recommendation and not have any maximum price fixation.

Maximum and Minimum Prices of Wheat

\+

*1273. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum and maximum prices of wheat, rice and other grains fixed by different State Governments for the ensuing harvest; and

(b) the grain price policy laid down by Government for this crop?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) A statement (Appendix I) showing the producer's prices of various foodgrains announced for 1964-65 season is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4422/65]. Another statement (Appendix II) showing the statutory maximum prices fixed for certain foodgrains in different States for 1964-65 season is also laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4422/65].

(b) The foodgrains price policy of the Government is to assure a fair price to the producer and also to ensure that the consumer gets his requirements at a reasonable price.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पंजाब में एक दम गेहूं के भाव गिरते देख कर सरकार ने यहां से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के सचिव को वहां भेजा था । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस सचिव ने क्या रिपोर्ट दी है ।

Shri D. R. Chavan: It has been stated already that we have started an aggressive purchase policy there.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : माननीय मंत्री जी ने पिछले दफे यह आश्वासन दिया था कि वह कंट्रोल सिस्टम को तोड़ेंगे, तो क्या वह जोनल सिस्टम को तोड़ने जा रहे हैं । अगर यह जोनल सिस्टम तोड़ दिया जाये तो पंजाब के किसान को जो आज ठीक भाव का पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है वह खुशहाल हो सकता है और यू० पी० के आदमियों को जो आज गेहूं नहीं मिल रहा है वह भी भर पेट खा सकेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस जोनल सिस्टम को तोड़ने में सरकार को क्या ऐतराज है ।

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): This has been discussed at the Chief Ministers' conference, and we have

generally agreed that the zonal system may continue for this year also as far as wheat is concerned. We cannot be making a change in the midst of a season.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : अभी हमारे खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि पंजाब में गेहूं के भाव गिर गये हैं । उन्होंने स्वयं यह आश्वासन दिया था कि गेहूं के दाम गिरने नहीं दिये जायेंगे, लेकिन अब व्यापारी लोग उसे बराबर गिरा रहे हैं । पंजाब सरकार से भी कहा गया था तो उन्होंने भी आश्वासन दिया था कि वह खुद खरीदेंगे । लेकिन देहातों में देखा जा रहा है कि इस समय किसानों से आधी कीमत पर गेहूं लिया जा रहा है और थोड़े दिन के बाद उसे दुगनी कीमत पर बेचा जायेगा । तो क्या सरकार यह बन्दोबस्त करेगी कि पंजाब का किसान अपनी लुटती हुई कमाई को बचा सके ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: The assurance still stands. That is why Government have intervened and they are purchasing there now. The prices have gone up by about Rs. 2 more than the support price. This is the policy of Government, and we would see that at no time does the price fall below the support price.

युद्धवीर सिंह : पिछले दस पन्द्रह दिनों में लगातार पंजाब के गेहूं के दाम में 10, 15 रु० की कमी आई है । उसके सम्बन्ध में बहुत चर्चा और शोर हुआ है । मैंने जो प्रश्न दिया था वह खाली पंजाब के गेहूं के सम्बन्ध में था लेकिन उसे दूसरे प्रश्नों के साथ मिला दिया गया, यह बात दूसरी है । सरकार ने जो विश्वास दिलाया था कि किसानों को उनको पूरी कीमत मिलेगी उसको ध्यान में रख कर पंजाब में सरकार खुद खरीदने लगी । लेकिन खुद खरीदने के बावजूद, क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि अब भी जो कीमत सरकार दे रही है, जिसका आधार यह है कि बढ़ी हुई कीमतों के अनुसार काश्तकारों को दाम दिया जायेगा, वह नहीं मिल रही है । ऐसी सूरत में जो पालिसी सरकार ने डिक्लेअर की है कि किसानों को रेम्यूनरेटिव प्राइस दी जायेगी और उससे कम पर किसी को खरीदने नहीं दिया जायेगा, उस पर वह अमल करेगी ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: The price just before the harvest was ruling very high between Rs. 65 to 70 per quintal. Naturally that cannot be the normal price when the harvest comes in and there are greater arrivals. That was why even during the harvest and soon after the harvest, that is, during the post-harvest season, we wanted to give a remunerative price, and this has been fixed at about Rs. 53 per quintal. Now, we have started purchasing at Rs. 53 and a little above that. Therefore, the prices would be maintained above this level. We should not compare the pre-harvest price with the post-harvest price.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: In view of the fact that the price support policy is based on fixation of minimum prices of foodgrains, leaving the market operations to raise the prices to any level above that, may I know whether the Maharashtra Government have been permitted to deviate from this policy in fixing the procurement price for wheat, jowar and also rice, at the rate or level of the highest prices, in contradiction to the minimum suggested by the Central Government, and that too, at the level of one-fourth of the market price? If so, may I know why the Government of India have allowed this?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry that the hon. Member's figures are not correct. As a matter of fact, the Maharashtra Government have fixed a price which is much higher than the prices fixed for other States.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The maximum is at one-fourth of the market price.

Shri C. Subramaniam: They wanted to give a remunerative price for

the purpose of improving production thereby giving incentive to the farmer, and on the whole, it has worked well.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Then, he may wait for his chance.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I would like to draw your attention to this fact that my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Because it was so long that it was difficult to comprehend it. Now, he may kindly resume his seat. Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga: The Minister was saying that at the inter-governmental conference, the Ministers had agreed upon some policy, and therefore he did not wish to change it in the middle of the year. But, in view of the fact that, contrary to their expectations, the prices in Punjab have gone down so unreasonably low in the light of a bumper crop, is it not proper for the Government to review the position in regard to zonal restrictions at least as between these two neighbouring States, U.P. and Punjab, and in that way help free trade between these two States to supplement their own efforts to sustain the bottom for wheat in Punjab, as otherwise only the traders will be benefited on both sides—that side by storing it up and this side by profiteering at the cost of the consumers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This was considered in the Chief Ministers' conference and we are agreed that for this season there should be zonal restriction between Punjab and U.P. also. U.P. also had a fairly good crop, and according to calculations, it should be self-sufficient. Therefore, let us wait and see. Just now the harvest is going on, and there is a tendency for the price to come down in U.P. also.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Since the Government has appointed an Agricultural Prices Commission, I would like to know whether the Commission has given any thought to this problem of price for wheat.

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir. As far as the price for wheat is concerned, they could not work out the minimum price. That was announced long before the Commission was appointed. But their recommendation was that while this support price has been announced, we need not fix any maximum price, we should allow market conditions to operate. That has been recommended to the State Governments, but only Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have not accepted this, and they have fixed maximum prices.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: During the harvest time, the traders purchase the grains at a very cheap rate, and then, after they have got all the stock, they increase the prices. That means practically they dictate the terms of the prices. I want to know whether Government is aware of this fact that the benefit is not going either to the producer or to the consumer. If the Government is aware of this fact, I want to know what steps it is taking to prevent this.

Shri Kapur Singh: Government encourages the same practice.

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is why we have fixed the minimum support price below which we would not allow these traders to purchase. That is what happened in Punjab for a few days, and we intervened, and we are purchasing at that price. Therefore, we are assuring the minimum support price to Punjab.

At the same time, as far as rice is concerned,—she comes from Andhra and is naturally concerned about Andhra rice—we have fixed a maximum price for rice also beyond which the consumer need not pay. That is taken care of so far as Andhra rice is concerned.

Shri Iqbal Singh: The prices given in the cities in some markets of the Punjab, where new wheat is coming, have touched the minimum, and they have been touched with the undue pressure of the Government inspectors and the businessmen. May I know whether Government will take some steps to prevent this axis of Government officials and businessmen, so that the producers may get something which is due to them?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is why I sent the Food Secretary to the Punjab to impress upon the Punjab Government that if we have fixed a minimum price, it does not mean that we should stick to it, we should allow it to go a little more than the minimum support price. And that is what has happened during the last two days.

श्री लहरी सिंह : पंजाब एक बार्डर प्राविन्स है । उस की मुश्किलात ज्यादा बढ़ती जा रही हैं लेकिन जोनल सिस्टम को आप हटाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । तो क्या इन हालात के अन्दर गवर्नमेंट यह यकीन दिलायेगी कि मार्केट में जितना गेहूं आ रहा है वह सारे का सारा प्राइस फिक्सेशन के मुताबिक बिकेगा और एक दाना भी उस से कम पर न जाने पायेगा ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. That is the assurance we have already given, and I shall see that is implemented. Whatever quantities are offered, we are prepared to take at the prices which have already been fixed.

Shri Lahri Singh: Not offered, but whatever comes to the market.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Whatever comes to the market we are prepared to purchase, but if the farmer gets a higher price, we will not intervene.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि पचास हजार ट्रेडर्स ने यह रेजोल्यूशन पास कर के गवर्नमेंट के पास भेजा है कि जोन्स खत्म कर दिये जायें क्योंकि मार्केट को बिल्कुल आप कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकते हैं जिस में कि लोगों को खाना मिल सके । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आप को क्या आब्जेक्शन है इस बारे में ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not going to be guided by the traders in these matters. I have to take a decision which will be beneficial to the producer and also to the consumer.

रक्षित भण्डार

\+

*1274. { **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** / **श्री बृजवासी लाल :** }

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्र का यह अनुरोध अस्वीकार कर दिया है कि वे केन्द्रीय रक्षित भण्डार के लिए अनाज खरीदें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उक्त अनुरोध अस्वीकार करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : सरकार ने अनाज का बफर स्टाक बनाने का विचार किया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस रक्षित भण्डार के लिए कितने अनाज की आवश्यकता है और सरकार इस के बारे में क्या कर रही है ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): The buffer stock will have to be built up both from internal procurement and from the imported stuffs. For 1965-66 we are fixing a target that by June

1966 we want to have a minimum of 2.5 million tonnes of wheat and at least one million tonne of rice. That should be done by internal procurement as well as by imported stocks.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने प्रोक्योरमेंट का जो तरीका अपनाया है उस के अनुसार क्या प्रान्तों से भी अनाज एकत्र करेगी, और करेगी तो किन किन प्रान्तों से करेगी और किस किस्म का अनाज एकत्र करेगी ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: We have already stated repeatedly that we are procuring from Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. The target fixed for procurement of rice is 19.5 lakh tonnes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the buffer stock expected to be had by the Central Government will only be done by the import of PL 480 wheat or by wheat produced indigenously by the State Governments and also whether in view of the recent developments and America's inclination towards Pakistan, steps will also be taken by our Government so that we do not depend upon PL 480 to build our buffer stock.

Mr. Speaker: It has been answered already.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as we are concerned, we have still to depend upon imported wheat, whether it be under PL 480 or under commercial purchases from Australia or Canada. We can purchase in other countries also. What we produce is not enough to meet the needs and because of that we have to depend upon imported wheat. Buffer stocks will have to be built by imported wheat.

Shri R. S. Pandey: In order to create a buffer stock, what are the States where Central Government is procuring and what are the States which are doing procurement by themselves?

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether in the matter of procurement of internal rice, care has been taken to assess the actual needs of the people? For instance, in Andhra Pradesh where procurement is going on, rice is not available to the ordinary consumer. If that is so, what is the figure that has been arrived at?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The figure fixed for Andhra Pradesh is eight lakh tonnes and the Andhra Pradesh Government was saying that they would be able to procure only 7.5 lakh tonnes there is only a difference of 0.5 lakh tonnes. The needs of the people of Andhra Pradesh will be taken into account and the hon. Member need not create an artificial scarcity there.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : कौन कौन स्टेट में कितना कितना बफर स्टाक का टार्गेट मुकर्रर किया गया है और वहां से कितना अब तक प्रोक्योरमेंट हो गया है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The total procurement is about 11.12 lakh tonnes.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : किस किस स्टेट के लिए कितना टारगेट रखा है और उस में से अब तक कितना प्रोक्योर किया जा सका है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The target for Andhra Pradesh is 8 lakh tonnes and the procurement is 3.33 lakh tonnes. The corresponding figures are: for Madhya Pradesh: four lakh and 3.73 lakhs: Orissa three lakh and 1.32 lakh tonnes; Punjab 2.5 lakhs and 2.56 lakhs.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या सरकार इस बात का अंडरटेकिंग लेगी कि तमाम देश में गेहूं मुनासिब भाव से बिके, यह नहीं कि कहीं 40 रुपये मन हो और कहीं 80 रुपये मन हो ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It cannot be a uniform price. We have to take

into account the transport charges from the producing centre to the consuming centre.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि गेहूं की फसल चारों तरफ बहुत अच्छी हुई है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस कारण पी० एल० 480 के अनुसार जो गेहूं बाहर से मंगाया जाने वाला है उस में कोई कटौती की गयी है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir. We are not going to do it because we want to build up a buffer-stock.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो बफर स्टाक होगा वह विदेशी गेहूं का होगा या मध्य प्रदेश के गेहूं का होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो उन्हों ने बताया ।

श्री बड़े : वहां विदेशी गेहूं की जरूरत नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्हों ने कहा हुआ है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no separate buffer programme for Madhya Pradesh alone.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो लिस्ट सुनाई उस से मालूम होता है कि जो टारजेट था उस से कम अनाज वसूल हो रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस टारजेट को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: We are procuring in the various States, and the procurement programme is going on.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: In view of the persuasive and successful policy of this Ministry, I would like to know what will be the approach of this Ministry regarding the creation of inflationary demands by States of deficit areas and also for the non-support by such States for the local procurement in their areas?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I really could not understand the question.

Mr. Speaker: Nor could I.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: In view of the persuasive policy for the State Governments' support in this matter, there are certain States which create inflationary demands for them and they also do not start procurement policy as advised by this Government. What will be the approach of this Ministry to this aspect?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have to persuade the State Governments to make a realistic assessment and also co-operate in the working of the procurement policy.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि जो प्रोक्योरमेंट चल रहा है उस में से कितना बफर स्टाक के लिए रखा जायगा और कितना डेफिमिट स्टेट्स के लिए दिया जायगा, और उस के बाद जोनल सिस्टम चलेगा या नहीं चलेगा ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as rice is concerned, including the import the Government would be getting roundabout 2.8 million tonnes of rice, out of which, we would be distributing about two million tonnes to the various deficit States.

Air India Bombay-London Service

*1275. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bomb scare delayed the departure of Air India's service from Bombay to London by more than three and a half hours on the 18th April, 1965; and

(b) whether any investigation has been made into the matter and if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. As a result of a communication about a bomb being placed on board Air India flight AI-101 leaving Bombay for New York on 18th April, 1965, the plane had to be completely searched and consequently the departure of the flight was delayed by 3 hours and 45 minutes.

(b) Investigations are being made by Air India in regard to the source of this information.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : सरकार को जिस स्थान से यह सूचना मिली कि इस में बम रखा गया है, क्या उस स्थान से सरकार ने यह जानने की कोशिश की कि इस सूचना का क्या आधार था, और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन्हों ने कहा कि तहकीकात कर रहे है कि यह सूचना कहां से आयी, कैसे आयी ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : जो यात्री उस विमान पर बैठे थे और जिन्हें अपने अपने स्थानों पर जाना था, क्या उन्हों ने विरोध किया कि उन को व्यर्थ में रोक लिया गया है ?

Shri Kanungo: Naturally, there was some inconvenience to the passengers.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Minister said that Air India is investigating into this question. May I know if the Air India has any investigating agency of its own which can do justice in this case, or whether it is taking the help of the CBI, the Special Police Establishment and the security police and other agencies for probing into this matter?

Shri Kanungo: The source of information was in London, and therefore the London office of Air India is in touch with the London police.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Was this incident engineered with a view to smuggling contraband gold or diamonds?

Shri Kanungo: I cannot say.

श्री जोकीम आल्वा : क्या यह सही है या नहीं कि माननीय पूज्य बालकाट साहब चले जाते है और दूसरी दफा विमान में बम मिलता है ? यदि हां, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन चीजों को सिविल एविएशन मिनिस्ट्री किस तरह चैक कर रही है ? एम० पी० लोगों को तो बहुत चैक किया जाता है, हमारा बैग खोल कर देखा जाता है, लेकिन इन चीजों को क्यों चैक नही किया जाता ?

Shri Raghunath Singh: He should reply.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब के पास इस सवाल का कोई जवाब है ?

श्री कानूनगो : इस सवाल का जवाब मेरे पास नहीं है ।

श्री शिंकरे : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब के पास किसी सवाल का जवाब है ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : लाजवाब है ।

Export Prices of Wheat

*1276. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the tendency of export prices of wheat in International markets prevailing during the last two months and the present one;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been a record rise in world's output of wheat;

(c) whether the International Wheat Council has met and allocated quotas of wheat to be imported by different countries; and

(d) whether any limit on maximum and minimum prices of wheat has been laid by the Council?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The export prices

of wheat in International markets showed downward trends generally, from January to March, 1965. There has been a slight increase during April 1965.

(b) Compared to previous years there has been a rise in the output of wheat during the last crop year.

(c) First part—Yes.

Second part—No.

(d) No. The maximum and minimum prices were fixed under the International Wheat Agreement 1962.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether as a result of this increase in the world output of wheat, there are any indications available as to the reduction in the maximum and minimum prices in the international markets?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The maximum and minimum prices have been fixed under the international wheat agreement; there is no amendment in that agreement.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the question of extension of this agreement has been considered and the extent to which it has been extended?

Shri D. R. Chavan: This has been extended to 31st July 1966.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: How is it that while output of wheat internationally has gone up the price in the latter part of January has gone up? May I know whether this will have any effect on the Indian market and what shall be our position in regard to import of wheat?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): We purchased only small quantities from Australia and some quantities from Canada. We were able to negotiate and get favourable prices from Australia and Canada for this year's import. We got a gift of 50,000 tonnes of wheat from Australia against a purchase of 200,000 tonnes. So, the price has not in any way affected us adversely.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that we have got lot of wheat by way of gift, etc., may I know whether the price of imported wheat, which is so much in demand, will be reduced?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir; it has nothing to do with that. It would not be reduced.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I wonder whether international wheat prices have really tumbled down in sympathy with our Government's deliberate attempt at pushing down the wheat prices in the midst of deficiency.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I don't think we have that international status.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: What approximately will be the estimated import of wheat during the fourth plan for building up a buffer stock in this country? I hope the Minister will explain it in terms of hard cash.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is still under consideration; we have not arrived at any firm figure.

Food Corporation for States

\+

*1277. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India has opposed the setting up of a Food Corporation in each State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या बिहार, यू० पी०, राजस्थान, इन ग़रीब प्रदेशों को कुछ मैल्फ-एक्सिसटेंस के अधिकार दिये जायेंगे या सब की तक़दीर मद्रास में ही लिखी जायेगी ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): This is not Madras Food Corporation. This is Food Corporation of India with its headquarters at Madras. It is not that it would be all-India only when it is located in North India.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने चेयरमैन साहब को इस तरह के इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज दिये हैं कि वह रोज़ाना नये नये बयान न दिया करें—उन का काम पालिसी चाक आउट करने का नहीं है, बल्कि उन का काम गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी को फ़ालो करने का है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Actually there is some misunderstanding on the part of the hon. Member. Actually, under the provisions of this Food Corporation of India Act . . .

Shri C. Subramaniam: He asked about the statements of the Chairman.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I am coming to that.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he come after sometime; why not he come straightaway to it?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Actually the Chairman stated that they are presently busy with building up the organisation of the Food Corporation and for the time being they are not considering this.

Shri Ranga: Sir, he has made a suggestion; why should he not have the decency to say yes or not to that?

Mr. Speaker: That is what I said.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: While agreeing with the Minister that everything that is not in North India does not mean that it is not in India, is it not a fact that we also believing the same way, have been happy to see a large number of Ministers and other officers only from one State and why then this intemperate reply from the honourable Minister to a simple question? How does he support the idea of giving every port in Corporation, which should be advertised, to a particular State?

Mr. Speaker: That would not be relevant here.

Shri C Subramaniam: Sir, I could not follow the question.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Sir, a simple question was asked by Shri Yashpal Singh. While answering that the Minister brought the question of north and south. Why should he bring in that question at all (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nath Pai: With the gradual extension of the activities of the Food Corporation of India, may we know what will be happening to the functions, if any, that are left to the Regional Food Directors? If they are to be rendered *functus officio*, may I know what plans the Minister has to absorb the large number of employees which the Regional Directorates have, as there is grave anxiety among these employees with regard to their future?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have already given the assurance that they would be absorbed as far as possible by the Food Corporation and the rest of them will be given alternative employment.

Shri Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Government of Punjab has asked for the State Food Corporation; if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; it is under discussion between the Food Corporation of India and the Government of Punjab.

Shri Priya Gupta: As the Minister has just stated that on the Directorate of Food being transformed into a Food Corporation the employees will be taken in and absorbed in the Food Corporation itself, may I know if these Central Government employees with their clear terms and conditions of service in respect of pension, confirmation, seniority and other things would be protected in the Food Corporation; if so, may I know what arrangements Government feel should be made in this respect and whether in other Government services in the State and Central level the hon. Minister will kindly make a reference to keep the vacancies fully earmarked for the Central Government employees of the Directorate of Food?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The terms of employment of the Food Corporation will be given to the employees of the Government. If they are willing to opt for the services of the Food Corporation they will be taken under the Food Corporation; if they do not, the rules and procedures applicable to other Central Government employees would apply to them.

Shri Priya Gupta: The reply is not clear. I want to know whether the service conditions change when they join the Food Corporation.

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is bound to be a slight change and that is why option is being given to the employees to choose between the two.

Shri Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether the Food Corporation is recruiting fresh hands even now before absorbing the employees who are to be retrenched and placing them in their respective posts; if so, will it not endanger the future employment of these retrenched persons?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Recruitment is going on for building up the central and regional organisations. That has nothing to do with organisations which are already dealing with the handling of food import or in the distribution of foodgrains. As far as those employees are concerned, before they go in for fresh recruitment they will first consider the existing employees.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Apart from the procurement and other activities of the Food Corporation, may I know whether they have made any headway regarding assisting the agriculturists by extending loans and other amenities to increase food production which is one of the main functions of this Corporation; if so, to what extent they have progressed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No; not yet.

Elections to Orissa Legislative Assembly

\+

*1276. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** / **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the holding of the next elections to the Orissa Legislative Assembly; and

(b) if so, when these elections will be held?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: In consultation with Opposition group leaders the ex-Chief Minister of Orissa has sent some proposals to the Central Government. May I know what are those proposals?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: No proposals have been received by the Central Government.

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: As the hon. Minister replied just now, the Central Government has taken no decision regarding these elections. May I know by what time will Government consider this?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: In due course.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May we take it then that the elections for the Orissa Legislative Assembly will be held after the expiry of five years as is the rule or will they be deferred?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): It must be held. The power to defer it lies only with Parliament under article 172, clause (1) of the Constitution.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उड़ीसा विधान सभा के चुनावों को जो बराबर आगे आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है तो क्या केरल से कुछ शिक्षा ले कर ऐसा निर्णय लिया गया है अथवा कोई और वैधानिक कठिनाइयां सरकार के मार्ग में हैं ।

श्री अ० कु० सेन : कोई निर्णय अभी तक नहीं लिया गया ।

Dr. Ranen Sen: The Orissa Assembly election is due very soon. What prompted the Government to postpone it further?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: There is no question of postponement. The five years' period would expire some time in August 1966.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a statement made by the present Chief Minister of Orissa at a function in the Utkal University that he is prepared to have the elections in 1966 and not wait till 1967? What is the Government's reaction to that?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I have seen the statement made by the present Chief Minister of Orissa. In the absence of any law to the contrary made by Parliament under the provision to clause (1) of article 172, after the lapse of five years there should be an election.

Triple Rice Cropping

*1279. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken in consultation with concerned State Governments to educate the cultivators in the technique of triple cropping in areas where three crops of paddy could be successfully raised in a year;

(b) whether Government have taken up the task of multiplying the varieties of Japonica Indica rice hybridisation scheme, and

(c) whether Government have finalised the scheme of setting up substations for studying problems relating to cultivation of rice under flooded conditions and high altitudes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Experiments for finding out the possibilities of introducing triple cropping of paddy in new areas are still in progress. Educational programme will be taken up in the light of results of these experiments.

(b) Multiplication of seeds of superior Indica Japonica hybrid has been taken up so far only in the Madras State.

(c) Scheme for setting up of substations for studying problems relating to cultivation of rice under flooded conditions and high altitudes are being finalised.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government has set up or devised any suitable machinery to see that the results of research reach the farmer in the field and are fully utilised?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir; we have an adequate extension service in all the development blocks.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: How is it that even after the operation of this scheme of Indica Japonica for more than a decade the average yield in

less than one-third of what Japan has up till now achieved and may I know whether Government again wants to study this aspect of the question?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is a long process to evolve a variety. It is only recently that a variety, the Indica Japonica variety, has been evolved in Madras which gives a minimum yield of 4,000 lbs., going up to 5,000 lbs. or 6,000 lbs. That will be spread now. In addition to that we are having a co-ordinated rice research programme which would evolve varieties suitable to all the other regions also.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that in certain districts of Madras and also in Andhra three rice or paddy crops are being raised even now and that our peasants have been used to that practice for well over a century? Have they made any study of the varieties that are being used there and whether any improvement can be made in those varieties so that higher production can be achieved in those areas and the same can be extended to other areas also?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; as a matter of fact, in Andhra and other States the production compared to the all-India figures is fairly high, but the difficulty with the existing varieties is that with higher fertilisation they lodge and, therefore, there is loss of grain; with greater use of fertilisers there is not a corresponding increase; in some cases there is decrease in production also. That is why we are now evolving varieties which would stand high fertilisation without lodge.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि जपानिका इंडिका वेराइटी निकली है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस वेराइटी के पैदा होने में कितने दिन लगते हैं अर्थात् इस का डूरेशन आफ ग्रोथ कितने समय का है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Roughly, it will take 7 years.

श्री बृजराज सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार केवल जानकारी देना चाहती है काश्तकारों को या उस के पैदा करने के लिये जिन वस्तुओं की आवश्यकता है उन के देने का भी कोई प्रबन्ध करने का इरादा सरकार रखती है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I agree, mere information will not produce anything. The material inputs will have to be provided.

श्री बृजराज सिंह : मेरा सवाल यह है कि इस के लिये आप चीजों को देने का भी प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं या कि सिर्फ जानकारी ही देना चाहते हैं । मैंने अपने फार्म पर कटक के सेंट्रल राइस रिसर्च इन्स्टिट्यूट से लोगों को बुलाया । उन्होंने आकर कोशिश की पानी के लिए एक कोल आउटलेट मिल जाये । हमारी यू० पी० सरकार वह आउटलेट नहीं दे सकी । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इन चीजों का भी प्रबन्ध करेगी या सिर्फ टेकनिकल नो हाऊ फैला फैला कर दुनिया में हमको बदनाम करना चाहती है कि काश्तकार को कुछ आता नहीं । क्या आप यही करते रहेंगे ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not competent to answer the problems relating to the hon. Members field. But I am sure if a proper representation is made, the State Government may take up the matter.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether any enquiry has been made whether the extension officers, the agricultural officers, of the district know about the agricultural research and if they know it, to what extent the research is being done by the Government of India and how far this research has gone to the farmer?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not prepared to say that our extension service is quite satisfactory. As a

matter of fact, this point has been raised in the paper which we have prepared for the Fourth Plan and we are trying to improve the quality of our village level worker and the extension officer.

Unsold Khadi stocks

+

*1286. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:** **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Khadi stocks worth crores of rupees are lying unsold with Khadi and Village Industries institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the total quantity of such accumulated stocks; and

(c) the steps envisaged to clear it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (c). Stock-taking for the financial year 1964-65 is in progress and complete details will be available to the Commission in a couple of months. There is so far no evidence that stocks are accumulating.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आज कल जिस खादी का उत्पादन हो रहा है वह पहले की अपेक्षा सस्ता हो रहा है या महंगा हो रहा है । क्या यह बात ठीक नहीं है कि महंगी होने के कारण खादी की बिक्री बहुत कम हो गई है ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I do not agree with the hon. Member.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether the Government have made any study at all about the durability of khadar and the quality which is coming down since the amber charkha and other things have been introduced?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): What study does the hon. Member propose?

Mr. Speaker: About the durability of khadar and its quality that has been deteriorating.

Shri Shinkre: If it comes to the Member's proposing to the Government, then let them face it.

Shri A. K. Sen: We are making the study only now.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है जैसा कि अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि खादी का स्टाक ऐक्युमुलेटेड नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार बची हुई खादी की यूनिफार्म चपरासियों को जबर्दस्ती दी जाती है उसी प्रकार से रेलवे के कंडक्टर्स और गार्ड्स को भी यूनिफार्म उस की दी जायेगी ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That is the other aspect of the question to be considered.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The Minister has replied that there is no accumulated stock. But when we buy dhotis and other things, we find them to be old ones from accumulated stocks and they get worn out within 4 to 6 months and there is a general deterioration of quality. Is he aware of that?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It may be shop-soiled stock.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना

+

अ०मु०प्र० 18. { **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** **श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :** **श्री बड़े :** **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** **श्री नाथपाई :**

श्री बजराज सिंह :
श्री दाजी :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 1 जून, 1965 से दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को एक पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनी में परिवर्तित करने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दुग्ध-योजना के कुछ कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की जा रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या इसके पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनी के रूप में परिवर्तित होने के बाद भी कर्मचारियों को वे सभी रियायतें मिलती रहेंगी जो अब तक सरकार की ओर से मिलती थी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) यह निर्णय किया गया है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 के अन्तर्गत एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी में परिणित कर दिया जाए परन्तु अभी तक यह निर्णय नहीं किया गया है कि कम्पनी किस तारीख से बनेगी ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(घ) योजना को कम्पनी में परिणित करने से दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के मौजूदा कर्मचारियों के अधिकारों तथा विशेषाधिकारों पर कोई कुप्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या यह सही है कि सरकार इस योजना से तंग आ गई है और इस कारण से वह इससे अपने आप को बचाने के लिए इसको पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनी बनाने जा रही है ? क्या ऐसा करने से अब तक जो इसमें घोटाले होते रहे हैं वे होने बन्द हो जायेंगे ? और क्या सरकार इस बात की गारण्टी देगी कि कर्मचारियों की जो सर्विस है, वह बराबर इसी तरह से जारी रहेगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जैसा माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है जुलाई 1964 में एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनाई गई थी जिसका काम यह था कि वह तजवीजें पेश करे कि यहां की दूध योजना को कैसे बेहतर बनाया जा सकता है । उसका नाम कुरियन कमेटी था । उस कमेटी ने सिफारिश की है कि इसको एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी की शक्ल दे दी जाए । उन सिफारिशों के तहत ही और काम को बेहतर बनाने के लिए ही यह तबदीली की जा रही है । मैं माननीय सदस्य को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारा इरादा सिर्फ इसको बेहतर बनाने का है न कि कोई इससे जान छुड़ाने का ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि सरकार ने कर्मचारियों की छंटनी करने के लिए नोटिस तैयार कर लिये हैं जिसमें लिखा हुआ है कि यदि आपको लिमिटेड कम्पनी के अन्दर काम करना है तो करें नहीं तो आपको सरकारी सर्विस नहीं देंगे, नहीं तो आप अपनी सर्विस लेकर जा सकते हैं ? क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि छः सौ कर्मचारी अभी भी 15, 20 और 25 साल से टैम्पोरेरी चले आ रहे हैं, उनको स्थायी नहीं किया गया है, यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बीस पच्चीस साल से ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जी हां ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जब यह लिमिटेड कम्पनी बन जाएगी तो हर एक कर्मचारी को इस बात का मौका दिया जाएगा कि वह जो मौजूदा उसकी टर्म्स आफ सर्विस हैं उनके मातहत अपनी सर्विस जारी रखना चाहे तो जारी रख सकता है और जो फायदा उसको इससे मिलता है, उसको लेता रह सकता है और अगर वह लिमिटेड कम्पनी के नए कायदे

कानून के मातहत काम करना चाहेगा तो उसको आपशन दी जाएगी ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना जब तक सरकारी थी तब तक कभी मक्खन सड़ गया, कभी घी में मिलावट निकली, दूध में मक्खी निकली, दही में बलाटिंग पेपर निकला जब इसको पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनी बना दिया जाएगा तो क्या ये सब गड़बड़ियां जो अब तक देखने में आ रही हैं, वे देखने में नहीं आएंगी, वे बन्द हो जायेंगी, क्या ऐसा विश्वास सरकार का है ?

श्री कपूर सिंह : बढ़ जायेंगी ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : उम्मीद तो यही है और इसी उम्मीद से काम भी कर रहे हैं ।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : कर्मचारियों के कल्याण वाली बात तो ठीक है । लेकिन जब आप इसको बदलने जा रहे हैं, पब्लिक लिमिटेड कंसर्न बनाने जा रहे हैं तो उसका उद्देश्य यही है कि जो वर्तमान व्यवस्था है, इससे आप तंग आ गए हैं और तंग आने का मतलब यह हुआ कि यह व्यवस्था खरी नहीं उतरी है, पूरी तरह से ठीक नहीं थी, इसलिए इसको आप पब्लिक लिमिटेड कंसर्न में परिवर्तित करना चाहते हैं । क्या सरकार ने अध्ययन करके इस बात का पता लगाया है कि अब इसके बाद से दिल्ली के नागरिकों को दूध, दही, मक्खन आदि मिलना आसान हो जाएगा, सुचारू रूप से मिल सकेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो जवाब दिया है, अपने पिछले दो सवालों के जवाब में मिनिस्टर साहब ने ।

श्री बड़े : जो रिकगनाइज्ड यूनियन है, उसके जो पिछले चेयरमैन थे, उनको मन्त्री महोदय, श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् ने जो एप्रोसिंस दिये थे, क्या उनको कायम रखा जाएगा लिमिटेड कम्पनी होने के बाद भी ? ये 16 दिसम्बर की मीटिंग में दिये गये थे ।

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): It would be honoured.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या यह सत्य है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में जितना पैसा सरकार के खजाने से लगा है, उसके अनुपात से बहुत भारी घाटा उसमें आया है और इसी कारण से सरकार ने लिमिटेड कम्पनी बनाने का फैसला किया है ? यदि हां तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अब तक कितना घाटा इस योजना में हुआ है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are two conflicting interests. One is that milk has to be sold at a cheap price and the other is that we have to pay higher prices when we purchase milk. Even when there is a slight increase in the price of milk sold, hon. Members represent that there should be no increase at all. If it is to function as a commercial concern, it should sell at a price which would be remunerative from the point of the purchase price. That is why because we were subsidising the sale of milk, we have been incurring losses.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : घाटा कितना हुआ है ?

Mr. Speaker: How much loss has been incurred?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry I do not have the figures just now. Once before we gave the figures.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : 1961–62 में एक मशीन सात लाख रुपये की मंगाई गई थी जो अभी तक भी काम में नहीं लाई गई है, क्या यह सही है ? अगर सही है तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: If the hon. Member gives me particulars of the machine, I shall find out.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : घी जमाने, मक्खन बनाने की मशीन 1961–62 में खरीदी गई थी ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Will this public limited company tap new sources of milk supply for the citizens of Delhi so that milk does not remain as scarce in Delhi as it is today? If so, what will be those sources? Will they be like the Aarey milk supply scheme in Bombay?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are opening up new areas. Recently we have started tapping some areas around Delhi, in the districts of Meerut, Gurgaon, Paniput, Karnal. We are also going into Rajasthan tapping the Bikaner area, to augment our milk supply.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Till today the Government is directly responsible for the functioning of this Delhi Milk Supply scheme. Is Government aware that all these months there have been complaints against this concern not only regarding the prices but regarding the irregular supplies and all sorts of things. And yesterday, to the shame of all of us, we found that in the Milk Bar blotting paper was found in the curd supplied. Is the hon. Minister feeling ashamed about the manner in which he is conducting this affair? Has he taken any action against anybody who is going on playing havoc with the health of the people here (*Interruptions*)? It is a matter of great shame. He should feel like that.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This has been brought to our notice. The Speaker was also present. The matter is under inquiry. Therefore, I do not want to say anything about it now. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Raghunath Singh: The question is whether blotting paper was found in the curd or not. No doubt it was found. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He should feel ashamed of it.

Shri Kapur Singh: Let the Minister resign because of blotting paper having been found in the curd.

Mr. Speaker: Will hon. Members kindly bear with me? The Minister went there as soon as it was learnt that something of that sort, blotting paper, was suspected as the thing found in the curd. He says he has instituted an inquiry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You also went there.

Mr. Speaker: I did go. Members were kind enough to inform me. So I immediately proceeded there. The Minister also went there. Both of us were there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Some people might have eaten it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Many have.

Mr. Speaker: There was another also lying there with that curd. We tested it, we got it through a piece of cloth, but there was nothing found in that. But his one surely had a blotting paper. We also saw. There is no doubt about it. But the Minister says he is having it investigated.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many blotting papers have been swallowed with the curd? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My submission is that the hon. Minister has been seized of this matter for the last so many months. This expert committee was appointed. He knows that the functioning of this organisation is almost scandalous, and still this continues, and we have discovered this blotting paper here. We are not concerned with what has happened only yesterday. It is a continuous process for the last six to eight months, and the expert committee was a result of this functioning. All these eight months, what has happened? Have any heads rolled? Our friend is all the time talking of heads rolling. How many heads have rolled?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have changed the whole management, and we have put a new mnagement in

charge of it, and they are trying to improve matters, but it is rather difficult. Once the matter goes wrong, it is very difficult to completely overhaul it and make improvements overnight. That is why, slowly we are trying to improve the thing. One of the causes of this malfunctioning is that it is run as a departmental concern. Government should be the last thing to run a commercial concern like this. That is why, under the advice of the expert committee, we are converting it into a limited company.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Nothing will happen. In the whole country you want controls, and you cannot control one enterprise under you.

Workers of Tisco

\+

S.N.Q. 19. { **Dr. U. Misra:** **Dr. Ranen Sen:** **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** **Shri Priya Gupta:** **Shri P. K. Ghosh:** **Shri Prabhat Kar:** **Shri Dajl:** **Shri J. B. Singh:** **Shri Warior:** **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** **Shri Mohammad Elias:** **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:** **Shri Rameshwaranand:** **Shri Madhu Limaye:** **Shri Kapur Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the representation requesting adjudication in respect of 400 dismissed workers of Tisco, Jamshedpur;

(b) if so, the decision taken;

(c) whether the representatives of the workers were on hunger strike before Parliament House; and

(d) whether they were arrested?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b). The subject falls in the State sphere. On the basis of information available with Labour Ministry a statement of the case is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4423/65].

(c) and (d). Yes.

Dr. U. Misra: In the statement it is said that the Government has helped in securing the reinstatement of as many workers as possible who were not charged with violence and gross indiscipline. It is very confusing, and is a half truth. May I know whether the Minister is aware that none of these workers was found guilty of violence and gross indiscipline by any court except their participation in an illegal strike? And in this connection, may I point out to Government that in the light of the Supreme Court judgment, no worker should be discarged or dismissed from service for mere participation in an illegal strike?

Shri R. K. Malviya: This case has been raised a number of times in the Bihar legislature and the Government has made the position very clear several times. Besides, the workers went in appeal to the High Court against the judgement of lower court and they also lost there.

Dr. U. Misra: This is not the reply to my question. The workers did not go to the High Court for any indiscipline case.

Mr. Speaker: He has given an answer. He may put his second question.

Dr. U. Misra: May I know in view of the Supreme Court Judgment, whether the Government is now considering to go to arbitration or any other thing that is the minimum that is provided in the Industrial Disputes Act?

Mr. Speaker: Will it be for the State Government or the Central Government?

Dr. U. Misra: It is a concurrent subject.

Shri R. K. Malviya: We generally do not interfere in the subjects which are dealt with by the States; the jurisdiction is theirs. These cases had thoroughly been examined by the State Government, every case individually and the workers secured reinstatement of about 266 workers. The State Government have not thought it fit to recommend for reinstatement of the rest of 338 workers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order. Dr. Misra's question is different. We knew that these things were done by the State Government. He says it is a State subject but in fact it is a concurrent subject. Besides, the Centre has given Rs. 10 crores but they have not been able to realise anything. So, they are helping the steel industry. But when it is a question of dispute between the employer and the employees of that particular concern, is it not fair on the part of the hon. Minister to answer that question? He shifts the entire burden to the State Government. But what is his own decision? This comes under the Centre. I want your guidance in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: There is no guidance that I can give in this.

Dr. Ranen Sen: There have been instances of hunger strike and demonstration before the Parliament in the last few years and so far as I know no person or any group of persons had been arrested for resorting to hunger strike. May I know the reason why, when this particular group of workers resorted to hunger strike they were arrested by the police? What is the reason behind? Was it due to pressure of vested interests like the Tata Group concerns on the Government?

Shri R. K. Malviya: No, Sir. There is no pressure from any quarter. We have not go any representation from the workers who went on hunger strike here in front of the House and we are not in a position to tell why they had done so....

Dr. Ranen Sen: My question was this: Why were they arrested?

Shri R. K. Malviya: The police took that action.

Mr. Speaker: He says that the Central Government did not give any orders. But he may enquire into it as he does not know it now.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sir, the question of Dr. Ranen Sen is: why were these hunger strikers outside the Parliament House arrested while nobody else had been arrested so far for going on a hunger strike before the Parliament House?

Mr. Speaker: They were arrested here? Naturally a supplementary would arise why were they arrested.

Shri R. K. Malviya: We have not got any definite information. We have got only this information that they were arrested on the 3rd and let off on the 5th May.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is surprising, Sir. These people before they want on a hunger strike had met many of the Ministers and had acquainted them with their problems and finally they had gone on a hunger strike.

I would like to know why it is that the Government has neither granted them the facilities of arbitration for the workers, for getting which the Central Government could have used its good offices, nor has it prevented this unseemly arrest of the workers, when there are many who have gone on hunger-strike and who have not been arrested, in front of Parliament?

Shri R. K. Malviya: So far as the question of arbitration is concerned, it is for the workers to approach the

State Government. So far as I understand, they approached the State Government and they have thoroughly examined the case and it has not been found expedient by them to refer the case to adjudication. So far as arbitration is concerned, it could be done with the consent of the employers. With the consent of the employers alone, arbitration could be resorted to.

Shri Priya Gupta: As the Minister has stated, they were arrested and a percentage of them have been reinstated. May I ask the Minister what was the cause of their dismissal and whether the allegations for which they were tried and the judgment of the lower court as well as by the High Court were on the basis of the illegality of going on a strike or on some other allegations brought by the State Government, in respect of the troubles over there? If it be that it was an illegal strike as stated by the State Government, may I request the Ministry of Labour to implement the decision of the Supreme Court to take them back in service more so in the present context of the emergency where, in such a concern like "TISCO" (Tata Co.). the relations between the employers and the employees should be smooth for the greater interest of the country?

Mr. Speaker: The second is a suggestion. The first part may be answered.

Shri R. K. Malviya: To the extent that I have followed, I will reply. The charge under which these workers were tried were: acts of violence, sabotage, arson, and. . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They were not proved.

Dr. U. Misra: The House is being confused by untruths.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri R. K. Malviya: The finding of the court has been that it was a political strike and there was a criminal conspiracy to paralyse the steel plant. These were the charges, and the lower court gave the judgment. The workers went to the Patna high court and there also.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What was the finding of the lower court about the charges?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They were not proved.

Shri R. K. Malviya: The court held that it was a political strike and there was a criminal conspiracy in the steel plant.

Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of order. On a point of clarification. I seek your protection, Sir. Please allow me.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: In view of the fact that the employees are out of employment for the last seven years and are facing great hardship in maintaining their families, will the Government consider this as adequate punishment for whatever they did and request the management concerned to re-employ them after taking certain undertaking from them?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In view of the fact that the cases of all these people were never referred to any court, whatever, the statement that has been made by the Bihar Government is not found to be correct that being the fact—may I know whether the Central Government will consider this aspect or whether they will stick to that part of the statement where they have stated that the management is not prepared to reopen the case and therefore they are not prepared to reopen the case?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): It is not a question of the management being prepared to reopen the case. The State Government is completely convinced that there is no case to refer this to an adjudicator.

Dr. U. Misra: What is the basis?

Shri Priya Gupta: One clarification, Sir.

Shri J. B. Singh: My name is there, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I am sorry, Shri J. B. Singh.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो हंगर स्ट्राइकर्स गिरफ्तार हुए उसका सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने आर्डर दिया था या दिल्ली की पुलिस ने अपने से ऐसा किया या टाटाज का आर्डर था ? किस का आर्डर था ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: When the hunger-strike is here, it is for the Delhi Police to act.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that the Labour Commissioner, Bihar, also examined these cases. I want to know whether the minister is aware that the Labour Secretary of Bihar Government., Mr. Pandey, was taken on loan service by TISCO in 1958 when the strike took place? He was taken over and made a Director to see that the Labour Ministry of Bihar Government does not take a decision against TISCO administration. That was why no labour commissioner or labour department could do justice in the case because of the constant influence of Mr. Pandey, who was taken on loan service. I want to know if Mr. Pandey is still there and whether the minister will depute some officer from the central labour ministry to review all the cases and refer the matter to arbitration or adjudication?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Firstly, it is not the labour commissioner of any particular State who decides these matters. The labour minister of the State and sometimes the Chief Minister take decisions. Under what circumstances one Mr. Pandey was taken by TISCO, we don't know.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want your protection, Sir. I put a specific question. The facts are very clear. I wanted to know whether it is due to the influence of Mr. Pandey . . .

Mr. Speaker: He says the decision is taken by the State Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am Mr. Indrajit Gupta were punished in this TISCO case. They have donated huge funds to the Bihar election funds.

Mr. Speaker: All those things are not relevant now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Mr. Priya Gupta wanted to make some clarification. He may be allowed a chance.

Mr. Speaker: I will come to him. Mr. Elias.

Shri Mohammad Elias: We realise the difficulty of the Central and Bihar Governments before Tatas and Birlas, because they are the actual rulers of this country and the government are helpless.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: On a point of order, Sir...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Mohammad Elias: It is a clear and simple thing that government are so much afraid of referring it to adjudication under the Industrial Disputes Act. Every worker enjoys this right, Sir. Why does not the law of the land apply to these poor workers? They are not involved in any political cases. Will the Central Government give employment to these workers in the public sector factories because our country is short of highly skilled workers and these workers are highly skilled?

Mr. Speaker: Only this much is to be answered whether Government will give employment to them in the public sector factories.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: After all, any intending employee can go to a public sector undertaking and if the public sector undertaking authorities are convinced that these people are disciplined and loyal, they would certainly consider their cases.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: My point of order is this. I want your ruling whether it is in order for any member to make such a statement of opinion and make such insinuations while asking a supplementary. If it is not in order, it should not be on record.

Some hon. Members: Why not?

Mr. Speaker: The point of order is being addressed to me. It is not fair that hon. Members should give the answer "why not?" just immediately. I also feel that it is not fair to refer to other persons and make insinuations without justification. There might be grounds and there might be occasions when certainly criticism can be offered against such people.

An hon. Member: What was the insinuation?

Mr. Speaker: That the Government is helpless...(*Interruptions***). Order, order. Nothing of this would go on record. Unless I identify a Member nothing would go on record. Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : यहां पर यह कहा गया है कि यह विषय राज्य के अधिकार में आता है, केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकार में नहीं आता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि ये जो गिरफ्तारियां हुई, वे दिल्ली में हुई, इसलिए गृह मन्त्रालय का सम्बन्ध आता है, चूंकि यह इस्पात की पैदावार का सवाल है और इस्पात के मन्त्री केन्द्रीय सरकार में हैं, इसलिए उनका सम्बन्ध आता है और चूंकि मजदूर विभाग केन्द्र में भी आता है और राज्य में भी आता है, इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी इससे सम्बन्ध आता है। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार औद्योगिक कलह कानून के अन्तर्गत इतने बड़े मसले को औद्योगिक अदालत के, किसी निष्पक्ष पंच के, सुपुर्द कर के इस झगड़े का हल निकालेगी।

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Whenever a dispute arises it is for the State Government concerned or, in the case of the central sphere cases, for the Central Government to examine whether there is a *prima facie* case for reference to adjudication. In this case the appropriate government is the State Government. They have examined the case and they have found that it is not a suitable case for reference to any tribunal.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस्पात की पैदावार का प्रश्न केन्द्र में आता है न ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या मंत्रालय ने पिछले सत्रह साल के अनुभव से यह पता लगाया है कि टाटाओं और बिड़लाओं के कारखानों में सब से ज्यादा श्रम-कानूनों का उल्लंघन होता है और इन कारखानों में मजदूर संगठनों को भी कामयाब ढंग से तोड़ दिया जाता है; यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्रालय ऐसा कोई कदम उठा रहा है, जिस में मालिक-विरोधी और मजदूर-समर्थक नीतियों का कार्यान्वय हो सके ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I do not agree with the hon. Member that in Tatas and Birlas concerns there have been violations. I might bring to the notice of this hon. House that recently in respect of a lock-out in TISCO the Bihar Government utilised the Defence of India Rules and forced them to lift the lock-out.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया कि यह पोलिटिकल स्ट्राइक

**Not recorded.

थी । मैं यह क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहता हूं कि पोलिटिकल स्ट्राइक का मतलब तो सरकार के खिलाफ किसी पोलिटिकल एक्शन से होता है, तो किसी प्राइवेट सैक्टर की कम्पनी, टाटा कम्पनी, के खिलाफ पोलिटिकल एक्शन कैसे होता है, और क्या मैं इसे समझ सकता हूं कि टाटा कम्पनी ही सरकार है ।

Mr. Speaker: It was read out that the High Court held that it was a political strike or something like that —the word "political" was used. The hon. Member wants to know what is meant by "political strike".

Shri R. K. Malviya: That is the finding of the court. I read out from the notes. The note says that the court held that it was a political strike and there was criminal conspiracy....

An hon. Member: Which court?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I can get the information, but not in this manner. There are ten voices simultaneously coming up. How can I conduct the proceedings?

Dr. Ranen Sen: The Central Government sent military and thereby made the whole strike into a political issue.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We may be told which court held like this?

Shri R. K. Malviya: The lower court. Then it went to the Patna High Court.

Mr. Speaker: Before it went to the Patna High Court which was the original court that tried the case.

Shri R. K. Malviya: The criminal court.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, he is completely out of court. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us proceed to the next business.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Construction of Dry Dock

*1281. **Shri Koya:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken for constructing a dry dock at Cochin; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). It is proposed to provide dry docking facilities at Cochin as a part of the Second Shipyard Project. The details in this regard would be known after the project report is submitted by the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.

चीनी मिल, महिदपुर

*1282. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीड़ा :

क्या **खाद्य तथा** मंत्री मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महिदपुर (उज्जैन) की चीनी मिल ने गन्ना पेरना बन्द कर दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस के कारण 4,60,000 क्विंटल गन्ना, जो पहले ही खरीदा जा चुका था, चीनी मिल में पड़ा हुआ है तथा 70,000 क्विंटल गन्ना खेतों में पड़ा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो गन्ने की इस मात्रा को बरबाद होने से बचाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) इस से कितनी हानि होने का अनुमान है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Jowar under P.L. 480

***1283. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States has agreed to supply 100,000 tons of Jowar to India under P.L. 480; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir. The import relates to milo (Jowar).

(b) Instructions regarding the purchase and shipment have been issued to the India Supply Mission, Washington and the first shipment is expected to take place within this month.

खाद्य के मामले में आत्मनिर्भरता

***1284. श्री मधु लिमये :**
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने आस्ट्रेलिया में कोई ऐसा वक्तव्य दिया था कि भारत अगले पांच वर्षों में अनाज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन के द्वारा व्यक्त की गई आशा पूरी हो जाये, इस के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) मैं ने आस्ट्रेलिया में अपने वक्तव्य में कहा था कि मेरा प्रयत्न यह होगा कि हम आगामी पांच वर्षों में धान्यों के विषय में आत्मनिर्भर हो जायें । मुझे वैज्ञानिकों ने विश्वास दिलाया है कि यदि हम ठीक ढंग से कार्य करें तो यह सम्भव हो सकता है ।

(ख) यह निश्चय किया गया है कि चतुर्थ योजना की अवधि में कृषि कार्यक्रम तैयार करते समय निम्नलिखित मोटी मोटी बातों को दृष्टि में रखा जायेगा :

(1) विज्ञान तथा टेक्नोलाजी के प्रयोग के लिये व्यवस्थित ढंग से प्रयत्न करना; (2) अधिक उपयुक्त आर्थिक वातावरण तयार करना; (3) कृषि के लिए विस्तार तथा सामुदायिक गतिविधि सम्बन्धी कार्यों को सुदृढ़ करना; (4) पर्याप्त सप्लाई तथा ससाधनों को सुनिश्चित करना और (5) ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां पर कि निश्चित रूप से वर्षा होती है और जहां शीघ्र उत्पादन बढ़ने की सम्भावनायें मौजूद हैं; कृषि कार्यक्रमों में अधिक से अधिक तेजी लाना ।

अन्त: कृषि विकास सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों को बहुत बड़ी प्राथमिकता देने का प्रस्ताव है । कृषि विकास कार्यक्रमों के नवीकरण के विषय में मुख्य बातें "कृषि विकास-समस्याओं तथा दृष्टिकोण" नामक पुस्तिका में दी गई हैं ।

Procurement of Foodgrains by Co-operative Societies

***1285. Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to galvanize the network of co-operative marketing societies in the country to assist the Food Corporation of India in procuring foodgrains;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme; and

(c) the action taken so far in pursuance thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) To increase cooperative marketing of foodgrains, various steps have been taken to strengthen cooperatives to undertake this activity on a larger scale.

(b) (i) Cooperative marketing societies selected for making outright purchases of agricultural produce including foodgrains will get additional State Government contribution to their share capital at the rate of Rs. 25,000 per society. 75 per cent of the additional contribution of share capital will be provided by the Central Government to the States.

(ii) The National Cooperative Development Corporation provides 100 per cent of the amount needed for the establishment of cooperative rice mills out of its own accumulated funds to the State Governments outside their plan ceilings.

(c) (i) It is expected that over 200 societies will have received additional share capital contribution under the outright purchase scheme.

(ii) Assistance for the establishment of 214 rice mills has been approved by the National Cooperative Development Corporation till April, 1965.

(iii) In several States Cooperative Societies have been assigned a special role in the procurement of foodgrains on behalf of the Central/State Governments. For instance, in Assam, the cooperatives have been given sole monopoly for the procurement of paddy on behalf of the State Government. In Maharashtra, the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Society has been given the sole monopoly for the procurement of the entire marketable surplus of Jowar in the State on behalf of the State Government. Similarly, in Madhya Pradesh cooperatives have been given sole monopoly for the procurement of Jowar for purposes of export to other States on behalf of the State Government.

Indo-Ceylon Air Services Agreement

*1286. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 506 on the 15th December, 1964 regarding Indo-Ceylon Air Services Agreement and state:

(a) whether the ground handling agreement has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the important features thereof;

(c) whether the question of technical cooperation has also been considered; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Agreement Air Ceylon have appointed Indian Airlines Corporation as their Agents to furnish them certain ground facilities and services regarding handling of Air Ceylon flights to India. The Agreement is on the lines of those entered into with certain foreign airlines operating into India such as Ariana Afghan Airlines, Kuwait Airways.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Medical Aid to Families of I.A.C. Employees

*1287. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists any provision for giving medical aid to the families of the employees of the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) whether in similar statutory Corporations, the families of the employees get medical aid; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not extending this facility to the families of the employees of the Indian Airlines Corporation?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir. The Corporation have, however, under consideration a scheme for extending limited medical facilities to families of employees (not covered by Employees State Insurance Scheme).

(b) and (c). No medical aid is admissible to the families of the employees of Air India. Information regarding other Statutory Corporations is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Loss of Paddy in Kerala

3395. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of acres of paddy cultivation is lost in Mullurkara Trichur, Kerala for want of water;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the "Peechi Water Supply" Scheme is quite nearby this area and the peasants are paying water cess though they are not using water; and

(c) if so, whether Government will take steps to speedy by the "Mullurkara Kayal Scheme"?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Supply of Insecticides

3396. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the insecticides were supplied and used by various States during 1963-64;

(b) the basis on which insecticides are supplied;

(c) the estimated gain by the use of such insecticides; and

(d) whether any report has been received that in some areas the insecticides did not prove effective?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) During 1963 approximately 45,000 tons formulations of different pesticides were supplied by the various firms for plant protection work. The statistics regarding the quantity of figures for consumption of pesticides in 1963 are not available. Since the demand for various pesticides has increased because of the increasing consciousness among the farmers of the utility of plant protection measures, it is presumed that all the quantity of pesticides supplied by the firms was used.

(b) All the States get various pesticides according to their requirements directly from the market. However, Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage an Attached office of this Ministry also helps the States in procuring pesticides when required to do so.

(c) It is estimated that between 15 per cent and 20 per cent savings accrue in respect of foodgrain crops and cash crops respectively as a result of plant protection.

(d) No.

Legal Aid to Poor in Kerala

3397. { Shri A. V. Raghavan: / Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons to whom legal aid has been granted under the "Kerala Legal Aid to the Poor Rules" in 1964-65;

(b) the amount paid during the said year; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jagannatha Rao): Necessary information is being collected from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

Procurement of Paddy

3398. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that State Governments and co-operative agencies procuring paddy are purchasing it at a price lower than the support price as determined by Government; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stabilise the support price of foodgrains in surplus areas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Scholarships to Tribal Students in Vidarbha

3399. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tribal students residing outside the scheduled areas of Vidarbha in Maharashtra State are not given post-Matric scholarships without any means or merit tests; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). No distinction is made between a scheduled area and a non-scheduled area for the purpose of granting post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Tribe students in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra.

However, the tribals residing outside the specified areas of Vidarbha have not yet been declared as Scheduled Tribes. These tribals are, therefore, treated as economically Backward Classes for the award of post-matric scholarships. The grant of post-matric scholarships to these tribals is thus subject to the means and merit tests prescribed for the students of the economically Backward Classes.

Intensive Agricultural Programme in Maharashtra

3400. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in Maharashtra where intensive agricultural programme has been taken up; and

(b) the main facilities being provided to the cultivators under this programme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Intensive Agricultural Area Programmes have been taken up in all the districts of Maharashtra, except Greater Bombay.

(b) Special assistance, indicated below, is being rendered to the cultivators under the Intensive Agricultural Areas Programmes to supplement the facilities normally available to them:—

(i) Intensive technical guidance and assistance is being provided to the cultivators through strengthened staff, both at district and block levels, to educate and assist them in the adoption of the package of improved practices.

(ii) To improve the mobility of the staff so that they can visit the maximum number of farmers in the area, the transport facilities available in district have been supple-

mented by addition of one more jeep. Similarly a truck has been made available to each Intensive Agricultural District to facilitate movement of production supplies.

(iii) Under the Special Development Programmes of Agricultural (Crash Programme) additional funds were sanctioned to the State Government during 1964-65 for construction of a large network of godowns in the Intensive Agricultural Area. Similar assistance is also being provided during 1965-66. The construction of these godowns will enable stocking of seeds, fertilizers, implements, pesticides, etc. within easy reach of the farmers.

(iv) There is a programme to layout, during each crop season, a large number of demonstrations mainly of a composite type, on cultivator's fields. These demonstrations are intended to show the cumulative effects on yields as a result of the adoption of the "package of practices".

Besides the special assistance, outlined above, normal assistance from the Government through loans and subsidies admissible for improved seeds, fertilizers, improved agricultural implements, plant protection, etc. continues to be made available in the Intensive Agricultural Areas. This is as follows:—

(a) A premium of Rs. 2 per maund is paid on improved seeds of foodgrains and pulses.

(b) 25 per cent subsidy on phosphatic fertilizer is available to the cultivators.

(c) 25 per cent subsidy is given on sale of pesticides, dusters, sprayers, etc. Besides, 100 per cent loan for power-operated machines and plant protection equipment is also admissible.

(d) The cost of improved agricultural implements purchased by the cultivaors is subsidised to the extent of 25 per cent.

Supply of Foodgrains to Maharashtra

3401. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of foodgrains in Maharashtra State during 1965-66; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure a smooth supply of foodgrains in Maharashtra during the above year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) For the year 1965, the Government of Mahashtra had asked for a supply of 5 lakh tonnes of rice and over 13 lakh tonnes of wheat from Central stocks.

(b) Supplies to any State for any particular period are arranged in consultation with the State Government keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains with the Centre and the requirements of the other States.

Scholarships to Tribal Students in Vidarbha

3402. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central scholarships given to the Tribal Students for post-Matric studies in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State during 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(b) the number of applications against which the above scholarships were given?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

बहादुरगढ़ से बस सेवा

3403. **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती** : क्या **परिवहन** मंत्री बहादुरगढ़ से केन्द्रीय सचिवालय नई दिल्ली तक एक सीधी बस सेवा के चलाने के बारे में 23 मार्च, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1380 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस बीच इस मामले में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : यह विषय अभी तक राज्य परिवहन अधिकरण, दिल्ली, के विचाराधीन है ।

I.A.R.I., New Delhi

3404. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total area in one contiguous block of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi;

(b) whether thoroughfares have been provided for in the Institute area;

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal for the removal of the Institute outside the busy area of the Capital to obviate inconvenience to the general public; and

(d) if so, the action being taken at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 1078.76 acres.

(b) and (c). No.

(d) Does not arise.

Safdarjang Aerodrome

3405. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total area in one contiguous block of the Safdarjang Civil Aerodrome, New Delhi;

(b) whether thoroughfares have been provided for in the area covered by this aerodrome;

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal for the removal of the aerodrome outside the busy area of the Capital to obviate inconvenience to the general public; and

(d) if so, the action being taken at present?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) The total area of Safdarjang airport as per Land Assessment Committee's Report is 184.53 acres.

(b) No thoroughfares have been provided in this area, as this would interfere with the security of the aerodrome.

(c) There is no proposal to shift the aerodrome to any other place as its present location is useful for the activities of the Flying and Gliding Clubs as also of the Auxiliary Air Force.

(d) Does not arise.

दस्तकारी की वस्तुओं पर शुल्क

3406. { **श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

क्या **सामाजिक सुरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किसी भी विकसित देश ने भारत में हाथ से बने सामान के आयात पर सीमा शुल्क में कोई छूट नहीं दी है जब कि इस सम्बन्ध में गत ग्रीष्म ऋतु में जेनेवा में निर्णय किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि उन्नत देश कैनेडी सीमा शुल्क वार्ता द्वारा प्रदान सुविधा से लाभ उठा कर कुटीर तथा दस्तकारी उद्योग के सामान पर सीमा शुल्क में काफी छूट देंगे । हम ने कैनेडी दौरे की वार्ता में शामिल देशों को कुटीर उद्योग तथा दस्तकारियों सहित ऐसी वस्तुओं की सूची भेजी है जिन के लिये भारत विदेशी मंडियों में सीमा शुल्क लेने का इच्छुक है ।

Agricultural Debt Relief Act

3408. Shri Krishnapal Singh: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Indian Banks' Association has suggested that some suitable amendments be made in the Agricultural Debt Relief Act to make it easier for Commercial Banks to finance agriculturists;

(b) whether Government propose to take necessary steps to amend the Act; and

(c) if so, on what lines?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The Deputy Chairman of the Indian Banks' Association is stated to have suggested in his speech at the eighteenth annual general meeting of the Association held last month that in order to make it easier for commercial banks to finance Agriculture, suitable amendments might be made to the Agricultural Debt Relief Act, and the facility for realising the dues as arrears of land revenue may be made available to the Commercial banks as is available to the cooperative sector. The suggestion, it is understood, is under the consideration of the Executive Committee of the Association.

(b) and (c). Do not arise as no specific suggestion has been received by Government.

Rural Works Programme

3409. Shri M. Malaichami: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1806 on the 1st April, 1965 and state:

(a) the amount allotted for Rural Works Programme under the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the break-up of the amount spent under administrative head and the core of the Rural Works Programme; and

(c) whether the ratio compares favourably with the achievement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No specific amount was allotted for the Rural Works Programme within the financial limits of the Third Five Year Plan. Funds were to be allotted from year to year depending on their availability and progress of expenditure. Including the amount provided in the budget for 1965-66 the total allotted upto the end of the Third Plan amounts to Rs. 16·06 crores.

(b) and (c). It has been suggested that ordinarily wages should constitute at least 60 per cent of the cost of schemes. An analysis of expenditure incurred in various States upto 1964-65 shows that the expenditure on the core of the programme or wages varied from 58 to 94 per cent of the total expenditure. Expenditure on materials, tools and supervisory staff accounted for the balance. The employment generated under the programme is increasing from year to year. It is estimated that an expenditure of Rs. 100 resulted in the generation of employment to the extent of

50 man days in 1964-65 as against 42 man days in 1963-64.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के केन्द्रों से नकदी इकट्ठी करना

3409. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किंग्जवे कैम्प के समीप दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के जो केन्द्र हैं, वहां से नकदी एकत्रित करने वाले रोकड़ क्लर्क से 12 अप्रैल, 1965 को एक स्कूटर वाले ने मारपीट कर के 4,500 रुपये छीन लिये और वह रोकड़ क्लर्क अभी भी अस्पताल में पड़ा हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अन्य केन्द्रों से नकदी इकट्ठी करने वाले क्लर्क साइकिलों पर हजारों रुपया ले कर चलते हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो जहां पैसे की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की जरूरत है, वहां उन की जिन्दगी के सम्बन्ध में भी अब तक कोई सुरक्षात्मक व्यवस्था न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) भविष्य में नकदी इकट्ठी करने के लिये क्या योजना बनाई जा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) 12 अप्रैल, 1965 को एक घटना अवश्य हुई जिस में रोकड़ क्लर्क को चोट पहुंची और कुछ नकदी की हानि हुई । इस मामले में पुलिस द्वारा जांच की जा रही है ।

(ख) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के रोकड़ क्लर्क साइकिलों या परिवहन के अन्य तरीकों से जो उन्हें ठीक बैठते हैं यात्रा करते हैं। उन की एक दिन की इकट्ठी की गई राशि 800 रुपये से 1200 रुपये होती है सिवाय छुट्टियों के बाद जब कि उन्हें दो दिन की इकट्ठी नकदी ले जानी होती है । डिपो के स्टाफ को बांटने के लिये वे महीने में एक बार वेतन भी ले जाते हैं ।

(ग) थोड़ी रकम होने के कारण रोकड़ क्लर्कों की विशेष सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध करना जरूरी नहीं समझा गया है । योजना की इकट्ठी की गई नकदी दूध के डिपो से ले कर रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया तक जहां उसे जमा किया जाता है, को कोलैक्टिव इन्श्योरेंस पालिसी के अन्तर्गत कर दिया गया है ।

(घ) वृहद् बम्बई दुग्ध योजना में जो पद्धति चल रही है उस का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है ताकि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना उसे यथा सम्भव अपना सके ।

Adoption of Indian Children

3411. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Conference of Social Work has requested the Central Government to adopt as Central Legislation a Bill drafted by the Conference to legalise adoption of Indian Children; and

(b) if so, the action **Government** propose to take in this matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No specific request has been made.

(b) Does not arise.

Utilization of Sewage and other 'Habitation Wastes'

3412. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any project, in operation or in contemplation, for the

utilization of the sewage and other 'habitation wastes' of India's cities and towns for production of fertilizers and power;

(b) if so, the broad-outlines of the project; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not tapping this potential wealth of the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4424/65].

(c) Does not arise.

Soil Correlation and Soil Resources

3413. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India participated in the eleven day international meeting on soil correlation and soil resources appraisal held at the Pusa Institute in April, 1965;

(b) if so, the nature of their participation;

(c) the important features of the discussion and conclusions reached; and

(d) the subjects and conclusions which would have important bearing on Indian soil problems?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The discussions were of a technical nature, involving the exchange of ideas on the techniques of Soil Survey, the standards adopted in India for classification of the soils and their nomenclature. The tentative Soil Map of India prepared for this occasion and the various soil groups delineated therein, were considered in detail and correlation of some of those with other soils of tropical countries arrived at, so that their nomenclature could fit into the international systems.

(d) The discussions were very fruitful in classifying the taxonomic groupings of Indian sools and fitting them into higher categories of classification viz. Great soil groups as envisaged under the FAO/UNESCO Project of the World Soil Map. A better understanding of the soils occurring in India and those in other tropical countries like Africa, South-east Asia and South America resulted through exchange of ideas during discussions and field visits.

Delhi visit of Chairman of British European Airways

3414. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of British European Airways recently visited Delhi for talks with Indian Aviation officials; and

(b) if so, the purpose and outcome of his visit?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Dairymen of Urban Delhi

3415. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1201 on the 16th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any action is proposed to be taken against the dairymen in the urban area of Delhi who are injecting Pituitrin into the bodies of cows and buffaloes in order to draw the maximum quantity of milk; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The extent to Pituitrin is used on cows and buffaloes by the dairymen of urban Delhi

is not known. Moreover, scientifically its use is not known to have any deleterious effect on the system of animals; it is not proposed to take any action against these dairymen.

(b) Does not arise.

Karwar Port

3416. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop Karwar in Mysore State as an-all-weather port; and

(b) if so ,when and the expenditure likely to be involved therein?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Government of Mysore have recently submitted a scheme costing about Rupees two crores for the development of Karwar Port as an all-weather Port. The proposal is at present under examination.

Development of Fisheries in Orissa

3417. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: / Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount granted to Orissa for the development of fisheries during the last three years;

(b) whether the entire grant was utilised by the State; and

(c) if so, the progress achieved by that State in the development of fisheries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) During 1962-63, the State Government were given Central financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 2.58 lakhs under 'Loan' and Rs. 5.77 lakhs under 'Grant', for the development of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries. During the period 1963—65, the State Government were given a total amount of Rs. 4.80 lakhs under 'Loan' and Rs. 15.37 lakhs under 'Grant' for the development of fisheries alone.

(b) The State Governments become entitled to Central financial assistance only after they have incurred the expenditure.

(c) The total fish production in fresh waters was of the order of 17,000 tonnes during the first three years of the Third Plan. Marine catches over the same period were about 28,000 tonnes. Upto March, 1964, 1344 Gram Panchayats were helped financially in connection with pisciculture schemes. For collection of spawn, eight collection units have been organised in addition to the fourteen temporary units and 4,000 cups of spawn have been collected as against the total target of 3,500 cups. Two composite fish seed centres have already been located and the establishment of a third one is in progress. The total number of fingerlings collected so far is 74 lakhs.

Reclamation of Waste Land

3418. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: / Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total amount granted to Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan period so far for the reclamation of waste land?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Under the revised procedure for rendering financial assistance to State Governments, introduced from the year 1958-59, Central assistance admissible to various State Governments is sanctioned in bulk for schemes under the head "Agriculture Production". As such, it is not possible to indicate the amount of Central assistance given to the Government of Orissa separately for the reclamation of waste land.

Rice Production in Orissa

3419. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any F.A.O. team made a study for increasing the rice production in Orissa State; and

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Ejection of a Passenger from I.A.C. Viscount

3420. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the police had to be summoned to eject a Hyderabad-bound passenger from an I.A.C. Viscount at Santa Cruz airport on the 21st April, 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A passenger who did not show up in time forcibly entered the aircraft a few minutes before its departure time, locked himself in the toilet and refused to come out.

(c) IAC called in the police and had the unauthorised passenger removed from the aircraft. He was later taken to a police station for interrogation.

Uplift of Scheduled Tribes

3421. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the per capita expenditure from Central Government fund for the uplift of the Scheduled Tribes in West Bengal is very meagre in comparison to other States;

(b) if so, the reasons for the disparity, if any, in the last few years of the Third Plan period and also in the remaining period of Third Plan; and

(c) whether the system of allocation of Central funds will be revised in the future plans to get equal shares with those of other States?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The major schemes in the Centrally Sponsored Programme for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the Third Plan are: (i) Tribal Development Blocks; (ii) Co-operation including forest labour co-operatives and marketing-cum-consumers' co-operatives; (iii) Research & Training and (iv) Post-matric scholarships. West Bengal has nearly 7 per cent of the country's total population of Scheduled Tribes according to 1951 census. The States of West Bengal has been allotted 11.4 per cent and 13 per cent of the total III Plan outlay for the country as a whole for the schemes of (i) Co-operation and (ii) Research & Training respectively. This compares very favourably with the rest of the States.

As regards post-matric scholarships, the Government of India are committed to award post-matric scholarships to all eligible Scheduled Tribes students without the application of any means or merit test.

As regards Tribal Development Blocks, the criteria laid down for starting the Tribal Development Blocks in III Plan require a minimum tribal concentration of 6-2/3 per cent out of a total population of

about 25,000 spread over an area of 150-200 sq. miles. West Bengal could not delimit any Tribal Development Block satisfying these criteria notwithstanding the fact that the tribal population in the State is fairly large. This accounts for no provision having been made for this scheme in West Bengal during the Third Plan.

(c) During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to take up a scheme of *ad hoc* assistance for the development of tribals not covered by the scheme of Tribal Development Blocks. The State of West Bengal which has got a sizable tribal population will derive large benefit out of this scheme.

Palam-Calcutta Air Service

3422. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the plane which was scheduled to leave Palam for Calcutta in the morning of the 9th April, 1965 departed in the afternoon at 5 p.m.;

(b) the reasons for unaccountable delay, thereby putting the passengers, including foreigners, to enormous disadvantage;

(c) whether Government have made enquiry into the incident; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Mal-functioning of the hydraulic system was reported by the pilot on the previous flight from Bombay to Palam. Rectification of the snag delayed the service. The Caravelle aircraft scheduled to operate the service could not be made ready and the service was, therefore, operated by Viscount aircraft which returned after operating Srinagar service.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) During detailed investigation of the case, pressure regulator hydraulic system was found functioning erratically. The defective regulator was removed and replaced with a serviceable one.

Dairy Farms in Orissa

3423. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given to Orissa during the Third Plan period so far for setting up of dairy farms;

(b) whether the entire amount has been utilised by the State Government; and

(c) if so, the places at which the said dairy farms have been set up and also the amount given to them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Nil.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Handicrafts Survey

3424. **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as an ancillary to the 1961 Census, a Handicraft survey of a few crafts was undertaken;

(b) if so, the names of the handicrafts; and

(c) the main features of the results of the survey?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The list of crafts proposed for survey is contained on page 88 and Appendix II at Pages 127-135 of "A Guide to the 1961 Census Publication Programme" issued by the office of the Registrar General, India, copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) The result of the survey is published for each craft separately when

the survey is completed. Copies of the Handicraft Survey Reports published so far have been placed in the library of the Lok Sabha.

Bhavnagar Aerodrome

3425. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction of Bhavnagar aerodrome building was sanctioned;

(b) when the work was completed and total amount spent; and

(c) the reasons for the non-utilisation of the newly constructed building uptil now?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) The construction of a new terminal building at Bhavnagar aerodrome was sanctioned in April, 1956.

(b) The construction of the terminal building, excepting the control tower, was completed in March, 1965. The control tower is expected to be completed shortly: The amount spent upto March 1965 is Rs. 1,78,092.

(c) The building could not be used because of the non-completion of the control tower and the approach road. It is expected to be put to use shortly.

Construction of Super-Tanker Berth

3426. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken about the construction of a super-tanker berth at Cochin; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. The proposal to construct a super-tanker berth at Cochin is part of the Port's Fourth Five Year Plan which is at present under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Reclamation of Land

3427. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether any study has been carried out to find out the area abandoned by various mines, after they have ceased to work, and also to find out how much of this waste land can be reclaimed for agricultural purposes and for afforestation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): No such study has been carried out so far. It is, however, felt that such areas do not afford much scope for utilisation for agricultural purposes or for afforestation.

Price Rice Resistance Movement

3428. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Price Rise Resistance Movement has virtually petered out according to a recent assessment made by his Ministry;

(b) whether the movement was successful in setting up a country-wide chain of consumer stores; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to revive the movement?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No assessment has been made.

(b) Six retail stores have been set up in Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

Consulting Engineer (Road Development)

3429. Shri Ram Sewak: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Consulting Engineer (Road Development) is holding his post for more than eight years which is against the provisions of the Fundamental Rules which provide that

such like posts should not be held for more than five years at a stretch by an individual;

(b) whether he is still being considered for an extension beyond 60 years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) It is correct that the officer referred to has been holding the post for more than eight years. High class engineers with expert knowledge and experience of planning and execution of road development schemes are scarce. The officer, with his vast and rich experience, has been performing his functions and duties with ability and credit.

Under the Fundamental Rules, an officer holding the post of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India can be retained in service upto the age of 58 years (this limit was 55 upto the end of November, 1962) and cannot hold the post for more than five years but re-appointment to the post may be as often, and in each case for such period not exceeding five years, as Government may decide, provided that the terms of re-appointment do not extend beyond the date on which the officer attains the age of 58 years. Government had, however, decided that scientific and technical personnel in particular might be given extension of service beyond the age of superannuation in the public interest, subject to their fitness and suitability for work.

In the context of the heavy and urgent programme of road development undertaken under the Five-Year Plans and to meet the needs arising out of the national emergency, the services of the officer in question were considered indispensable and he was allowed extension of service in the public interest up to the age of 60 years, i.e., up to the 2nd January, 1966.

(b) and (c). The question of his continuance beyond the age of 60 years will be considered in due course in the light of the prevailing circumstances.

Renewal of Milk Cards

3430. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received over the renewal of milk cards which had been transferred from other Depots by the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes. some complaints were received and they were attended to expeditiously.

Products of Delhi Milk Scheme

3431. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether products of the Delhi Milk Scheme carry the mark of ISI or 'Agmark';

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it will be possible to standardise the products?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Strict quality control is exercised in the Delhi Milk Scheme and it is not considered necessary for its products to carry the I.S.I. or Agmark seals.

Unemployment Insurance Scheme

3432. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been finalised to provide an insurance cover to the unemployed against the distress of unemployment; and

(b) if so, an outline of the scheme;

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Not yet. The draft scheme is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

States quota of Chemical Fertilisers

3433. { **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** / **Shri M. N. Swamy:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed the quota of chemical fertilisers to be supplied to different States;

(b) if so, the quotas fixed for different States; and

(c) the arrangements made for supply of those quotas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Quotas of chemical fertilisers to different States are normally allotted on quarterly basis only. The quotas so allotted to different States are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4425/65].

(c) Supplies will be effected from indigenous production as well as from imports for which contracts have been placed with foreign suppliers.

Foodgrains Corporation of India

3434. { **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** / **Shri M. N. Swamy:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of various varieties of foodgrains purchased in different States by the Foodgrains Corporation of India upto the end of March 1965;

(b) the quantities of different varieties of goodgrains stocked; and

(c) the quantities supplied to the various States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India was inaugurated on the 14th of January, 1965, and it has been engaged in setting up a proper organisation for the functions which it had to perform. The Food Corporation took up the post-procurement operations in the Southern Region only from April 1965. Therefore, no purchases have been made by the Food Corporation and no stocks are held or supplied by it to various states up to the end of March, 1965.

12.33 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) Reported death of three persons in a Ludhiana village due to a bomb dropped from a plane.

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M Thomas): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I make this statement in response to a Calling Attention Notice tabled in the House by the Hon'ble Members Sarvashri Buta Singh, D. S. Gulshan, Hukam Chand Kachhvaiya and Kapur Singh, regarding the reported death of three persons in village Jagraon near Ludhiana on account of a bomb thrown from a plane. The accident in question occurred at 1215 hrs. on the 2nd January 1965. The House will recall that in reply to Starred Question No. 69 on the 22nd February, 1965, concerning this accident it has been stated that three civilians viz., (1) Shri Randhir Singh (2) Shri Teja Singh and (3) Shri Surjit Singh, were killed at a distance of about five miles from Jagraon on Jagraon-Ferozepur road during the air-to-ground firing practice by the Indian Air Force at Sidhwan Khas Range, near Jullundur.

In accordance with the Air Force rules, a Court of Inquiry was immediately appointed to investigate the accident. The findings and recommendations of the Court of Inquiry have not yet been received. Full details of the accident will be known when the report of the Court of Inquiry becomes

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

available. The question of payment of compensation to the dependants of the deceased personnel will also be considered on receipt of the report of the Court of Inquiry.

I take this opportunity also to inform the House with regret that as a result of an explosion near village Jangpur at about 1345 hrs. on the 20th April 1965, three civilians, Sarvashri Ranjit Singh, Paramjit Singh and Saudagar Singh, were killed and Shri Nachitar Singh was injured. A Court of Inquiry was ordered on the 22nd April, 1965 to investigate the accident. The report of the Court of Inquiry has not yet been finalised. The full details of the accident in question will be known when the report of the Court of Inquiry is received.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kachhavaiya—

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): Sir, my name comes first.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday he was not present.

Shri Buta Singh: I was told that the Calling Attention Notice was disallowed.

Mr. Speaker: Because it was represented I revived it.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir, I rise to a point of order. Yesterday you had given instructions to the Government that they should be prepared to come and make a statement about all the three accidents including the most recent one which has taken place in the area of village, Sidhwan Bet, where also four persons have been killed a couple of days ago by an unexploded bomb which went off in a delayed manner. That one has not been mentioned by the Minister at all. Will he also make a statement on it?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The hon. Member mentioned yesterday that four Sikhs were simultaneously shreaded to death through delayed explosion of a bomb dropped near village Sidhwan Bet a few days ago. I think that is the incident to which the hon. Members refers now. In regard to that alleged accident, the Air Headquarters have informed us that they have no information.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि वे अभ्यास करने के लिए गए थे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस बात की एश्योरेंस की गई थी कि जब वहां पर लोग न हों, तब वहां पर अभ्यास किया जाये और जो लोग मरे हैं, उन के परिवारों को तत्काल सहायता क्यों नहीं दी गई ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: Normally, Sir, where this exercise takes place we make it a point to see that there is no human habitation. That is why a court of inquiry has been constituted. We have not yet received any report from them. All the facts can be known only after their report is received.

Shri Kapur Singh: He is talking glibly, Sir about their being no habitation. I should know that place. It is one of the most densely populated place in the whole of India. There are rules under the Indian Army Act and in the Punjab Land Manual that no such firing practices can take place unless it is notified in the Gazette first, and every living being in a certain radius is informed that, it is going to take place. Here the Minister comes up and tells us that normally it takes place where there is no habitation. Are we going to be treated like this by the Minister who are sitting on the Treasury Benches—such callous people? People are being murdered by the Army, an army which has been employed for protection of the citizens and not for murdering them..... (*Interruption*). This is not one incident. Day after day this kind of thing goes on happening, always in Ludhiana, and al-

ways young Sikhs of the ages between 16 and 22, who might be defending our Kutch frontier, are killed while they are working on the fields or are doing their normal business, men, who might be defending our invaded borders.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is really unfortunate that this incident has happened.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Not one but several.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I also share the concerned that has been expressed.

Mr. Speaker: Three in succession now, according to this.

Shri A. M. Thomas: But, as far as the first incident is concerned, that is the only incident which has happened in the course of this exercise. With regard to the second one, this has not happened in the course of the exercise or anything like that. There has been an explosion of a bomb. We do not know the source of that bomb, whether it is the Air Force, the Army or a private source. As far as the second incident is concerned, there is absolutely no connection with any exercise.

Mr. Speaker: What about the third?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As regards the third, I said that Air Headquarters have no information with regard to that.

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon. Minister is treating this House with contempt in regard to the second incident about which he has just spoken that it happened in Jangpur. Three persons were killed while they were harvesting. Some Army officers went to the Police and told them that these persons were manufacturing an illicit bomb. It was later on, when a brother of these three killed persons, serving in the Army as a Major, came to the village and found out evidence from the fragments of the bomb to show that it was an Army bomb, that the survivors of the dead people were left in peace. Now he tells us a story which is completely divorced from the facts. He must not treat Parliament with such contempt as he does.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): It is a serious statement and we would like to have clarification.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai has put me that question but I could only allow a question to be asked and the answer given. I can only ask the Government to make inquiries and inform the House about all the details—what the facts are, how they have happened—and then the House can further consider and find out from the Government whether any precautions had been taken, whether they have been compensated, whether all the steps were taken and then ask why this negligence and carelessness.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Kapur Singh: You can advise them to be responsible and not flippant in this House

Mr. Speaker: Not with this excitement.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : एक भाई तो सीमा पर लड़ रहा है और एक भाई को यहां मार दिया जाता है ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): If any statement is to be made before this House, it should not be just a repetition of what their officers state; it must be after a proper inquiry held by the Central Government into a very, very serious charge which has been made. We find that our Ministers just reply and tell us what their officers tell them.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I say that it is not just repeating.....

Shri Ranga: In regard to the third point he simply says that Air Headquarters have said that there is no information. Is that a sufficient answer? Is it not his responsibility to say, "Yes; he will make inquiries". when a responsible Member here

[Shri Ranga]

makes if very seriously before the House?

Mr. Speaker: He has said, "We are making inquiries".

Shri Ranga: In regard to the third one.

Shri Kapur Singh: Twelve loyal, patriotic, young Sikhs have been murdered, in broad daylight who might have been defending this country on the borders of Kutch, and he says, "The Army has no information"! Is this the type of government we are going to have?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am sorry that innocent lives have been lost and we get concerned about it. I have already stated that two courts of inquiry have been appointed—one regarding the first incident and the second with regard to the second incident. As far as the third alleged incident is concerned, we made inquiries from the Air Headquarters and they said that they have no information. We are making further inquiries. This is all what could be done. It is for the courts of inquiry to make a report. How can I say with regard to the allegations that have been made by the hon. Members?

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : लापरवाही का मसला है ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): There is only one clarification that I would like to have, namely, whether they admit the fact. They may hold the inquiry, but does he not have any information about this incident which happened five days ago? He says that there is no information. The inquiry is their own matter, but they have no information about this.

Mr. Speaker: This is what he has said.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is very strange.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : एक बार नहीं, दो बार नहीं, तीन तीन बार हुआ है ।

Shri Buta Singh: Such incidents are happening in that area and the Defence Minister of India has never bothered or cared to go there to see for himself that such incidents are happening in that area. I want a categorical reply from the hon. Minister whether it is true that in all the three places, Ghalib, Jangpur and Sidhwan Bet, where these bombs were thrown, people were never informed as required by the Punjab Land Manual and Army rules; if so, what action this Minister proposes to take against those murderers of the public.

Shri A. M. Thomas: As I have indicated, as far as the first incident is concerned, it happened on the 2nd January, 1965.

Shri Ranga: And till now the report has not come?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There was also a starred question on that; questions were asked on the floor of this House and they were answered. With regard to the fact whether it was notified or not, all these things will be investigated by the court of inquiry that has been constituted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Government should know.... *(Interruption)*.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the reply first.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Was it notified or not?

श्री बागड़ी : सोच समझ कर सही बात कहें । एक के बाद दूसरा, दूसरे के बाद तीसरा इंसीडेंट हो और इन को पता न हो, यह क्या बात है ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : कानून की हत्या के बारे में सवाल था, उस का जवाब यह नहीं हो सकता है ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: I would not like to anticipate the findings of the inquiry committee.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I can well understand the feelings of hon. Members in this regard and I must say that thorough inquiries should be made in this matter as early as possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: By whom?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Of course, whatever the inquiring authorities are. A court of inquiry has already been set up. Therefore that inquiry has to proceed; but we will certainly do the needful in future so that such incidents do not recur.

श्री बागड़ी : एक के बाद दूसरा, दूसरे के बाद तीसरा इंसीडेंट हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये । और सुनिये ।

Is there any information that this area was notified as is needed under the law and rules, whatever he says?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to that I will make inquiries.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I want your guidance in this matter. Here is an incident which happened in January.

Shri Kapur Singh: One in January, one in April and one in May.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The incident happened quite a long time ago and the Minister comes here to tell the House that a court of inquiry has been appointed and he is sticking to that position. The Prime Minister tries to mollify the situation by a few kindly words for which we are thankful. But the point is that the Government has no information so far as to whether the place was notified or not and the result has been that several people have died—young people who might have given their lives for the sake of the country in these developments. Is it in order for a Minister to come here and give answers which are patently inadequate, which do not relate to the relevant points posed by the question? This is a question which has been nursed by Shri Kapur Singh for days. I have been given some material with regard to this matter. I was told with regard to the importance of this. I was a signatory but I could not ask a question. This is a matter which is agitating Members of the House of both sides, I am sure, and the Minister gives a cavalier reply which takes no note of the human aspect of the situation. Is this kind of thing permissible only because some technicality or other enables the Minister to get away with this kind of an answer?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I agree, as Prof. Mukerjee said, that this question has been agitating the mind of every hon. Member of this House. All of us wanted a categorical and a definite reply from the Minister. But unfortunately that has not come out. One of the hon. Members said that this is a murder of youngmen. I think, those gallant young people could have served the Army—most of those persons go to the Army—and I want to say that when the inquiry is held, it should not be of a routine type of inquiry. It should be a special kind of inquiry and the inquiry should take note of two facts, namely, whether there was any deliberate murder of these persons and whether this could have been avoided. These two points must come out and then you should give us the chance to deliberate on the findings of the inquiry report.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): My impression is this that the hon. Minister, Mr. Thomas, has developed a queer habit of facing this House in a casual and cavalier manner and the result of that is that I had to be suspended by you, Sir. I do not want the Prime Minister to change his pack horses in the midstream but I merely ask the Prime Minister to

subject some of these horses to the ordeal of the whip. Why should the Minister come and face the House like this in a cavalier manner? He is not prepared; he does not have the reply; he has nothing of the sort...

Mr. Speaker: Order, now. I really share the sentiments that the hon. Members have expressed and every hon. Member of the House must be feeling like that. It looks strange that though it happened in January, the results have not come out. Then, the Minister says that the question was also put and answered. When the question had been put and answered, then special attention ought to have been paid there and then and by now some results might have been achieved. I do not know whether there might be any reasons why it has taken so long. But in view of this feeling that has been expressed today, I am sure the Government would take special care and appoint some special tribunal to inquire into the matter. We cannot say that they had any intention to kill any persons. But this is also culpable that without giving notice there ought to be throwing of the bomb...

Shri Kapur Singh: It is culpable homicide.

Mr. Speaker: .... and the result might be that. I agree that this area, the whole of Ludhiana, is very thickly populated and there will not be any place where we can find that there are no persons and that is empty. On behalf of the whole House, I have made that suggestion.

Now, we take up the next Calling Attention Notice. Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to put a supplementary. I only made some observations at that stage.

Mr. Speaker: He has already done it.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I put a simple supplementary with your permission?

Mr. Speaker: Not now.

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : मेरा भी नाम है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: He may be allowed a supplementary and I may be allowed a small supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: In spite of the fact that he has been arguing at some length, he wants to put a supplementary.

Shri Kapur Singh: I was provoked to make certain observations. But I have not asked a supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are the Government aware that in all these cases the civil authorities have invariably refused to proceed in accordance with provisions of the law when the report is lodged with them and that to add insult to injury and barbarious to murder, they insist that the survivors of the murdered people must collect the shreds or pieces of the bodies of the deceased and take them for post mortem at their own cost and, if so, what loyalty and what allegiance does this Government expect from its citizens?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): The hon. Member has made a statement. I cannot say whether it is right or wrong.

Shri Kapur Singh: You find out.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will find out. If it is true, certainly it is a very bad thing and a very objectionable behaviour. I must say that. But I would like to make one point clear—I was not here; I was in the other House and I do not exactly know what questions and answers took place—that it is a notified area. Whenever they have to resort to firing, some sort of an intimation is given about the firing that is being made.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is mandatory under the law.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes. Whether that particular care, on this occasion, was taken or not.....

Shri Kapur Singh: It was not taken.

Shri Y. B. Chavan:.....is a matter of investigation. I just cannot give any opinion about it. As I said, the court of inquiry is being appointed and they are going into that. As the Prime Minister suggested, I assure the House that we will certainly have some sort of a special inquiry into that and I shall place before this honourable House the entire facts.

श्री गुलशन : क्या यह सच है कि जंगपुर ग्राम में जब फौजियों ने बम से तीन सिख जवानों को फसल काटते हुए कत्ल कर दिया तो फौज वालों ने पुलिस से कहा कि मृत्यु प्राप्त सिख सम्भव है कोई घरेलू वन बना रहे हों। उन सिखों के सम्बन्धियों को जेल भेज दिया जाता अगर एक सिख फौजी अफसर बम के टुकड़ों पर सरकारी निशान ढूंढ निकालता। तो क्या ऐसे खूनियों या दोषी लोगों को सजा देने के लिये इन गफलत करने वाले लोगों के खिलाफ सरकार मन्त्री से कार्यवाई करेगी। यह तो सिर्फ तीन आदमी थे लेकिन ऐसा भी खतरा हो सकता है कि अगर किसी गांव या शहर पर इस तरह से बम फैंका जाये तो पूरा का पूरा गांव या शहर तबाह हो जाये।

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to that question, this was in reference to the second incident that has been referred to in my statement and that incident, as I have already indicated, had absolutely nothing to do with the exercises. Now, as to what type of bomb was used, what is the source, whether it was an Air Force bomb or an Army bomb or a civilian bomb, and all that, the entire thing can be known only after the report of court of inquiry is submitted.

Mr. Speaker: Now we take up the next Calling Attention Notice. Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): I wanted to raise the question.....

Mr. Speaker: I will come to that afterwards. Shri Hem Barua.

(ii) Firing by Pakistani troops on Indian posts in the Lathitilla-Dumabari sector of Assam-East Pakistan border

Shri Hem Barua: I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

Continuous firing by Pakistani troops on Indian posts in the Lathitilla-Dumabari sector of Assam-East Pakistan border.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Mr. Speaker, Sir.

As the House is aware, during the last few months Pakistan has been resorting periodically to firing and clashes at several points on the Indo-Pakistan border both in the East and in the West. One such point in the East is Lathitilla-Dumabari area on the Assam-East Pakistan border.

There were firing incidents in this sector during February and March this year, and a cease-fire was effected on 29th March 1965. After lull of one month, the East Pakistan Rifles again started unprovoked firing in this sector on our posts and positions on 29th April 1965, and continued it every day except for two days, i.e. 30th April and 1st May. From 4th May intensity of firing has increased.

2. Our Border Security Forces are effectively replying to this firing. Four Pakistani bunkers have been badly damaged and more than 15 casualties have been inflicted on Pakistani forces.

Shri Hem Barua: From the Rann of Kutch to the Assam-East Pakistan border, it seems that the Pakistan has beaten us not only in diplomacy but

[Shri Hem Barua.]

also in military strategy and our Government has developed a queer habit of telling us that our forces are replying effectively. In that context, may I know from the Prime Minister whether his Government are prepared to assure this House that the Government are going to hit Pakistan very hard so as to teach her the lesson in blood so that she might not repeat all these monkey tricks in future?

13 hrs.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Of course, I cannot speak in the same language in which my hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua, has spoken. But there is no doubt that we have effectively replied to all such incidents and we have no doubt that, whatever the situation, ultimately we will get over it and, if necessary, give a good beating also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Apart from the firing in Lathitilla-Dumabari area, is it a fact that Pakistani forces are concentrated in all the Assam-Tripura border and have also started bringing sabre jets from Karachi and Jessore—in Jessore there is a concentration of sabre jets—and if so, what steps Government contemplate to take to guard the eastern border, specially these areas, in the same manner as they guard the Kutch area?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to this matter, I may state, Sir, that the House has been informed before also that Pakistan has strengthened its border forces and intensified other military activities on the East Pakistan border also and some induction of forces from West to East Pakistan has taken place. I think the House will not expect me to divulge the strength of the Pakistani forces and where they are concentrated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They have got sabre jets there. Pakistan's secrets are also secrets for us.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): May I know, Sir, whether, in view of the fact that Pakistan has been resorting to this sort of camouflage to divert our attention from both the Kashmir front and the Rann of Kutch, Government is well prepared to see through this and not only retaliate but also take some initiative and beat back the Pakistanis?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to this sector, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has said that we are taking effective action and has also mentioned the casualties that we have been able to inflict. I may add that, on our side, there has not been any casualty at all.

श्री मधु लिमये : हमारी सीमा पर जगह जगह पर पाकिस्तान के द्वारा आक्रमण हो रहा है और गोली चलाने का काम भी किया जा रहा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कच्छ के इलाके में पाकिस्तान द्वारा जो सुझाव दिया गया है कि विवादग्रस्त इलाके में से दोनों की सेना हट जाए, और ब्रिटिश सरकार के द्वारा जो सुझाव दिया गया है, क्या उन को हिन्दुस्तान ने मान लिया है, और उसी से पाकिस्तान को यह प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है ? इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सीमा की रक्षा के लिए, पूर्व में हो या पश्चिम में हो, सरकार दृढ़ संकल्प कर के कोई नीति बनाएगी ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is a matter which refers to the cease-fire proposals on the Kutch border. In fact, the Prime Minister and also the Defence Minister had made the position clear regarding that matter.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह पूछते हैं कि क्या सरकार कोई मजबूत नीति बनाएगी ताकि

हर एक जगह हमारे फ्रंटियर को पूरी तरह माइ किया जा सके ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I had explained on the last occasion when there was discussion on another call-attention notice, Pakistan has certainly resorted to tactics which can be called "provocative tactics" and there have been intrusions and firings on the Rajasthan and Kutch borders. Naturally we shall have to make a proper assessment as to what their intentions are. But I can assure the House that there is certainly a definite strong policy to deal with the situation, but at the same time I would request the hon. Members not to get excited. Of course, I can very well understand the sentiments behind it. We are having a definite policy about it and it will be a policy of strength and a policy of wisdom also.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का संरक्षण चाहता हूं । मैंने कहा था कि कच्छ के इलाके में से जिस को पाकिस्तान विवादग्रस्त कहता है, फौज हटाने का जो सुझाव है उस को हम लोग मान गए हैं, और क्या इसी लिए पाकिस्तान को प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है दूसरी सीमाओं पर आक्रमण करने के लिये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस का यहां सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : खुद सुरक्षा मंत्री ने कहा है कि वह इस से जुड़ा हुआ है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Our frontiers with Pakistan are exposed very badly everywhere. Sir, we had cease-fire arrangements with them in the middle of March and those cease-fire arrangements were broken after some time. May I know, Sir, whether the Government will learn a lesson from this and will have no talks of cease-fire with the Pakistan Government anywhere on the Kutch border and other borders because the cease-fire talks are only meant as a kind of smokescreen to keep us in the dark about their movements?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This particular cease-fire, to which reference has been made, was at a local level. The other cease-fire talks and negotiations are going on at governmental level with the mediation efforts of the Prime Minister of U.K. So these two cease-fire talks should not be compared.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) श्रीमान्, परसों मैं अमृतसर से आगे लाहौर की ओर जो भारतीय सीमा है उसे देखने के लिए गया था । एक सिपाही ने बड़े दुःख भरे शब्दों में मुझ से यह कहा कि पाकिस्तानी सिपाही हमें यह कह कर चिढ़ा रहे हैं कि क्या यों ही कन्धे पर राइफिल रखे फिरते हो या दिल्ली से हुक्म नामा भी लाए हो ? हमारा हुक्म नामा तो हमारी जेब में रखा रहता है, हम चाहे जब इस का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं । आज लाठीटोला, दूमाबाड़ो, त्रिपुरा, राजस्थान और कच्छ में यह भयंकर घटनाएं हो रही हैं । पर यह सुनार की तो सौ बार लग चुकी है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि लुहार की एक बार कब लगेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन का मतलब तो सिर्फ यही है कि क्या कोई ऐसी हिदायत हमारे सिपाहियों को है कि वे उन पर फायर न करें ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In this situation they can use the strength. When we should make use of our strength, certainly we can make use of our strength, but we must wait for a proper opportunity.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री क्या यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि कंजरकोट में तो मौज फायर करने करने अगर वह .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहां तक सवाल का ताल्लुक है वहीं तक रहिए ।

श्री बड़े : उस की बैक ग्राउन्ड बताए बगैर वह सवाल ठीक से नहीं आवेगा । वहां तो सीज फायर हो गया है, आप ने पार्लियामेंट को स्पष्ट नहीं कहा है, आप ने केवल कहा है कि वहां लल हो गया है, लेकिन हम ने समझ लिया कि वहां सीज फायर हो गया ।

अब पाकिस्तान ने लाठी टीला धूमाबाड़ी पर आक्रमण किया है । क्या डिफेंस मिनिस्टर और प्रधान मंत्री यह कहेंगे कि उन को भी इस का जवाब दिया जाएगा और उन को रिटैलिएट किया जाएगा और हम भी उन की बाउंडरी तोड़ कर आगे बढ़ेंगे, और सीमा पर जो हमारी पुलिस है क्या हम उस के स्थान पर अपनी फौजों को रखेंगे जैसा कि पाकिस्तान कर रहा है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I just cannot disclose or discuss what we can or we should do. Certainly in these matters we will follow the policy of strength.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान एक प्रकार का अघोषित इकतरफा युद्ध भारत के खिलाफ चला रहा है, और सारी सीमाओं पर आक्रमण करता चला जा रहा है, और उसका यह नतीजा हुआ है कि सन् 1960 की सन्धि का जो हवाला दिया जाता है वह टूट गयी है । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार इस नीति को कब छोड़ेगी कि "ताली बजाओ वह भाग जाएगा" और उनके हमले में उनको असफल और विफल करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार कब आगे कदम उठावेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही सवाल बार बार अलग अलग शक्ल में उठाया जा रहा है कि गवर्नमेंट कब हिम्मत पकड़ेगी और मजबूत होकर मुकाबला करेगी ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने 1960 की सन्धि का हवाला दिया . . .

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष महोदय . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि बार बार वही प्रश्न दुहराया जा रहा है लेकिन वह भी इतने ठंडे हैं कि . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही मैंने कहा कि गवर्नमेंट हिम्मत पकड़े और मजबूती से काम ले, यही बार बार कहा जा रहा है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1960 की सन्धि टूट गयी है और जब सन्धि टूट गई है तो उसका कोई वास्ता नहीं रह गया । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार क्यों नहीं बचाव की नीति को छोड़ कर और आगे बढ़ कर पाकिस्तान की फोरसेज को खत्म करने की नीति अपनाती ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह यहां पर काफी डिस्कस हो चुका है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : यहां इस सरकार में एक से एक बलवान्, रूपवान, प्रतिभावान और विद्वान् लोग बैठे हैं तो इस तरीके से गोलियां चलने से जो हमारे जवान लूले, लंगड़े होते हैं और अपाहिज होते हैं तो क्या सरकार ने यह बात सोची है कि केवल रक्षात्मक कार्यवाही से हम अपने देश को नहीं बचा सकते हैं और जब तक यह रक्षात्मक कार्यवाही छोड़ कर आक्रमणात्मक कार्यवाही नहीं की जाएगी तब तक देश नहीं बचेगा ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I can only say that the only answer that I can give is that wherever such occasions come, we will certainly act with strength. About that, there is no question of showing any weakness

anywhere. I can certainly say this much.

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) : आप ऐसा करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I just do not want to answer such questions.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का यह पूछना कि आप इस तरह से करेंगे या नहीं कुछ मुनासिब नहीं है और मैम्बर्स को भी चाहिए कि वे भी कुछ रैस्ट्रेंट रक्खें ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : कंजरकोट लेने के बाद असम की सीमा की समस्या और कच्छ सीमा की समस्या एक हो गयी है इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि ब्रिटेन से जो संशोधित प्रस्ताव आया है उसमें यह सुझाव है कि कंजरकोट को पाकिस्तान खाली करे और छाड़बेट को हिन्दुस्तान खाली करे क्योंकि इस सुझाव में यह खतरा है कि सरकार अगर इस को मान लेती है तो पाकिस्तान जो दावा करता है कि यह विवादग्रस्त इलाका है वह बिल्कुल साबित हो जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो इस बात से ताल्लुक नहीं रखता है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : अब असम और कच्छ में क्या फर्क रह गया है ? दोनों हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाएं हैं और दोनों पर पाकिस्तान का हमला है ।

श्री बागड़ी : वैसे आज काफ़ी ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव ये पर बाकी इसलिए नामंजूर हुए हैं क्योंकि यह जो तीनों सवाल हैं वह सभी उससे सम्बन्धित हो जाते हैं । मैं आपकी मार्फत यह जानकारी चाहूंगा कि देश के अन्दर जो सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि देश की सीमाओं की वह देश का साथ लेकर रक्षा करे लेकिन जब सरकार या सरकार के बड़े लोग देश रक्षा के नाम पर अपनी स्वार्थ सिद्धि करने लग जाते हैं तब देश की रक्षा नहीं बल्कि वह स्वार्थ सिद्धि की बात हो जाती है जैसा कि राजस्थान के एक मन्त्री ने अपनी विधान सभा में यह कहा कि भारत पर चीन का हमला हुआ ही नहीं . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब सवाल करें ।

श्री बागड़ी : जी हां सवाल करता हूं । अभी दो उपचुनाव राजस्थान के अन्दर होने वाले थे । वहां पर राजखेड़ा व नोहर हलकों के उपचुनाव 9 और 16 तारीख को होने वाले थे । अब 9 तारीख को राज खेड़ा का जो उपचुनाव था वह करवा दिया लेकिन नोहर का जो 16 तारीख को होना था वह भारत की सीमा की रक्षा का सहारा लेकर 10 तारीख को स्थगित करवा दिया उस उपचुनाव को रोक दिया जाता है तो मेरा कहना है कि जब सरकार दरअसल अपनी कुर्सी की स्वार्थ सिद्धि की खातिर देशहित का नारा बुलन्द करती है लेकिन वस्तुतः हालांकि दरअसल अपनी कुर्सी के हित में बात करती है . . .

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: On a point of order. How far is this question relevant to the main question?

Mr. Speaker: So far, what has been said is all irrelevant. Not a word that has been said so far by the hon. Member is relevant to the present question.

Shri Kapur Singh: I rise to a point of order, with reference to the very frequent mention which is being made and has been made in this House about a certain place which is given the name of or which is designated as Kanjarkot. This word has not only an unpleasant odour but also has certain innuendoes about whosoever may lay claim to it. This is not the correct word. Kanjarkot, as most of us know, if literally translated, would mean a pimps' hideout. The historical enquiries which I have been able to make into the origin of the word show that it

[Shri Kapur Singh]

really is not Kanjarkot but Kanjirkot. There was a postal runner in olden times who used to take rest there on his runs, and his name was Kanjir, and, the place was, therefore, known as, or came to be known as Kanjirkot. I think that we should pronounce the word correctly to avoid all types of insinuations and innuendoes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I object to this. Let us not change the name, because if we do so, Pakistan will take advantage of it nad say that they have not occupied Kanjarkot.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बीच में टोक दिया गया था। मेरे सवाल को पूरा नहीं होने दिया गया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: बागड़ी साहब बैठ जायं। मैंने उस सवाल की इजाजत नहीं दी।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल तो पूरा हो जाने दीजिए वह अधूरा रहता है। यह बीच में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा दिया गया और रैलेवेंट इररलेवेंट की बहस होने लगी लेकिन मुझे सवाल को पूरा कर लेने दिया जाय तभी ठीक फैसला किया जा सकेगा कि कि वह रैलेवेंट है या इररलेवेंट है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब आप बैठ जाइये। सारा सवाल अगर आप करने लगे तो उस के लिए 15–20 मिनट में खत्मोश भी बैठा रहता तब भी वह पूरा नहीं हो सकता था इस वास्ते मैंने उसको डिस-ऐलाऊ कर दिया। अब बागड़ी साहब बैठ जायें।

श्री बागड़ी : मुझे अधिकार है अपने सवाल को करने का और देखिये अध्यक्ष महोदय आप जो इस तरह से मेरे सवाल को हमेशा दबाने की कोशिश करते हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हाउस की कार्यवाही में रुकावट डाल रहे हैं। आप अगर बैठ कर कार्यवाही नहीं चलने देना चाहते हैं तो फिर आप बाहर चले जाइये।

श्री बागड़ी अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल अधूरा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप से कहा है कि आप बाहर चले जाइये।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरी एक बात सुन...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लगातार मेरे यह कहने के बैठ जायें बैठ नहीं रहे है। हाउस की कार्यवाही आगे चलने दें। मैं ने आप से अर्ज किया है कि आप चले जाइये।

श्री बागड़ी : यह क्या बात है ? ऐसे मैं नहीं बैठगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बाहर नही जा रहे हैं। आप हाउस की एथारिटी को फ्लाएट कर रहे हैं और हाउस की कार्यवाही में बाधा डाल रहे हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : अगर इस का नाम हाउस की कार्यवाही में बाधा डालना है तो यह इस तरह से दबाना जनतंत्र की हत्या है। अगर ऐसा ही चलता रहा तो यह देश कहां पर टिकेगा ? और

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप का नाम ले कर कहता हूं कि श्री बागड़ी हाउस के बाहर चले जायें।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मै चला जाऊंगा क्योंकि यहां मेरा क्या जोर है लेकिन इस तरह से जनतंत्र की हत्या जो हो रही है तो अगर जनतंत्र खत्म हो गया तो आप कहां जायेंगे ?

(Shri Bagri left the House).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभी सीमा क्षेत्रों में पाकिस्तान द्वारा जो सेना का जमाव किया जा रहा है उस के मुकाबले में हम

ने जो अपनी सेना का जमाव किया है इस का एक उदाहरण मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जब कच्छ में लड़ाई हुई और वहां पर जब पाकिस्तान ने हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किया तो उन के जवाब में बिना सरकार की अनुमति लिये अपने बचाव के लिये जिन हमारे भारतीय सैनिकों ने गोली चलाई, उन 70-80 लोगों को सरकार ने बन्द कर दिया । इस से हमारी सेना के उत्साह में गिरावट आ रही है तो क्या सरकार सेना में उत्साह न कम होने देने के लिए इस तरह का अधिकार उन्हें देने को तैयार है ? क्या सरकार अपनी सेना को इस तरह का अधिकार देने को तैयार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा जवाब उन्होंने दिया हुआ है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : जैसेकि कंजरकोट के ऐरिया में पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा अमरीकी हथियार उपयोग में लाये गये तो क्या उसी तरीके से लाठीटीला, दुमाबाड़ी के अन्दर भी उन्होंने अमरीकी हथियारों का उपयोग किया है, अगर हां, तो अमरीका को इस बारे में जो भारत सरकार ने शिकायत की है उस का क्या जवाब उन के पास आया है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have no proof of their making any use of American arms etc. on the Latitilla side. It was only yesterday that it was explained that there was no reaction from the Americans.

Mr. Speaker: The answers to the other two calling-attention-notices would be laid on the Table of the House.

An Hon. Member: Will they not be taken up in the House? Can we not ask questions on them?

(iii) REPORTED FLIGHTS OF PAKISTANI PLANES OVER INDIAN TERRITORY CARRYING TROOPS FROM WEST PAKISTAN.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, I beg to lay a statement on the Table regarding Reported Flights of Pakistani planes over Indian Territory carrying troops from West Pakistan to East Pakistan.

[*Placed in Library, See No. LT-4396/65*].

(iv) REPORTED INTRUSION BY PAKISTANI AIRCRAFT INTO INDIAN TERRITORY IN RAJASTHAN.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I beg to lay on the Table a Statement regarding reported intrusion by Pakistani Aircraft into Indian Territory in Rajasthan. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4397/65].

Mr. Speaker: There is only one calling attention notice that I can take up at this moment, and I have taken it up. The answers to the others would be laid on the Table of the House. The hon. Prime Minister would be making a statement at five O'clock about the latest developments which he wants to inform the House of.

Shri Nath Pai: That is on the calling attention notice? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order If hon. Members are so insistent, then after the proceedings have been completed they might sit here and I will allow them an opportunity to seek clarification.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): This afternoon?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो सत्तर अस्सी लोग बन्द कर दिये गए हैं, उन के बारे में उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . .

श्री बृजराज सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय,. .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would like to seek a clarification. The food situation in North Bengal is very serious. I had given notice of a call attention motion....

Mr. Speaker: After the Question Hour, we have spent nearly 1½ hours in this way. I cannot continue for the whole day like this. I am allowing those statements to be laid on the Table; last year also I did the same. All these replies might be laid on the Table: Even then, if some questions are to be put, I will allow them an opportunity after the proceedings are over:

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You have not allowed me to make my point.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will it be at 6 O'clock?

Mr. Speaker: It might be.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: On the call attention notice which we have tabled, can we ask one or two questions?

Mr. Speaker: Not now. On these two call attention notices, I will allow them after 5-30 p.m. to put some questions.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My point was that the food situation in North Bengal, which is facing this burnt of the attack from Pakistan has become very serious. I had given notice of a call attention motion. It has been disallowed.

Mr. Speaker: If the Minister wishes to make a statement, I will certainly allow him.

श्री बृजराज सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवदन है जो बहुत जरूरी है ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You said that the Prime Minister will make a statement at 5 O'clock. But on the agenda, at 5 O'clock we have a half-hour discussion.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. At exactly 5 O'clock, the Prime Minister will make a statement. After that, the half-hour discussion will be taken up and then if hon. Members want to put some question on these call attention motions, I will allow them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Prime Minister's statement is on what. On the British proposals or?

Mr. Speaker: It is about the latest developments in Kutch.

Shri Hem Barua: We have given a call attention notice.

Shri Ranga: Do I understand that after the Prime Minister makes his statement, we would be given an opportunity of offering a few observations or asking for elucidation or any such thing?

Mr. Speaker: That would be seen after the statement is made.

Shri Ranga: Kindly leave that much latitude there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My submission is only this. Today is the last day. You know, as Shrimati Renu Chakravartty also has pointed out, that the food situation in Bengal is very serious....

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me.

There is another call attention motion given notice of by some of our friends about the death of a DIR detenu in a Bombay jail....

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing him to mention that here, once I have disallowed it

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The man dies in jail while under detention under DIR. Is it not a serious matter? Will not the Home Minister make a statement?

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him. Shri Braj Raj Singh.

श्री बृजराज सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री कछवाय, ने एक सवाल किया है कि हमारे कोई सत्तर, अस्सी फ़ौजियों को गोली चलाने के जुर्म में बन्द कर दिया गया है । यह एक बड़ा सीरियस मामला है । या तो उस सवाल का उत्तर दिया जाये कि वे बन्द किए गए हैं या नहीं, या इस सवाल को वहां से एक्सपंज कर दिया जाये क्योंकि इस से देश में बड़ी मिसअंडरस्टैंडिंग फैलेगी ।

श्री बड़े : नीमिच में आर्म्ड पुलिस के लोगों को फ़ायरिंग करने पर गिरफ्तार किया गया है ।

Mr. Speaker: Is there any truth in this allegation that about 70 or 80 soldiers of ours have been arrested because they fired without instructions from the Government?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, Sir; it is an absolutely incorrect statement

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Shri Banerjee has mentioned a matter which is on record now. It has been reported in the papers that a detenue died in jail while kept in detention under DIR. Would not the Home Minister be asked to make a statement because we are not going to meet again till August?

Mr. Speaker: My difficulty is this. Is the point raised within our sphere? He has certainly died in jail but how can we take up the matter? Of course Parliament has some functions ...

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): He was arrested under the instructions of the Home Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: I will just make enquiries and find out if it is the responsibility of the Central Government.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: It has appeared today....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He ought not to dictate me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is just a request.

Mr. Speaker: I am telling him that I will ask the Minister. Why should he go on interrupting me and not allowing me to proceed?

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): I have been trying to catch your eye...

Mr. Speaker: No, I have not allowed him.

Shri Mohammed Elias: This is with regard to the calling attention notice relating to....***

Mr. Speaker: This will not go on record. This is my only remedy.

Shri Hem Barua.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : श्रीमन्, मैं ने आज ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों को बन्द कर रहा हूं, तो आप को कैसे इजाजत दे सकता हूं ?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : ***

Mr. Speaker: This will not go on record. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी आप ने बताया है कि देश में जो आक्रमण की स्थिति चल रही है, प्रधान मंत्री जी आज सायं पांच बजे उसके संबंध में अन्तिम स्थिति से सदन को परिचित करायेंगे। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी कल देश की इस संकटपूर्ण स्थिति में देश से बाहर जा रहे हैं । आज सारे देश में इस बारे में बहुत क्षोभ व्याप्त है कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी देश की इस संकटपूर्ण स्थिति में, जबकि देश पर आक्रमण की स्थिति बनी हुई है, निश्चिन्त हो कर देश से बाहर जा

***Not recorded.

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

रहे है ? क्या वह इन परिस्थितियों में एक सप्ताह तक देश से बाहर रह सकेंगे ? और देश से बाहर जाने के समय वह अपना चार्ज किस को देंगे । आप के द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री जी और सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी कम से कम ऐसी व्यवस्था तो अवश्य कर के जायें कि इस समय देश में संकट की जो स्थिति चल रही है, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रति पक्षी सदस्यों की इस प्रकार की एक समिति बना दी जाये, जिसकी सरकार प्रति सप्ताह विश्वास में लेती रहे और उस के माध्यम से देश को इस विषय में विश्वस्त सूचना मिलती रहे । मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी, अपने पांच बजे के वक्तव्य में इस बारे में भी अवश्य बतायें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन की मर्जी है कि वह जो भी कहें ।

13.28 hrs.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of breach of privilege. One is from Shri Madhu Limaye. The one I received earlier was from Shri V. C. Shukla, one from Shri A. S. Saigal. There are also others here. It is signed by many hon. members, Shri Gopal Dutt Mengi, Shri Shankar Alva, Shri K. N. Tiwary and other hon. Members.

So far as these three are concerned—I am reading it out—the notice given by Shri Gopal Dutt Mengi, Shri Shankar Alva, Shri K. N. Tiwary and others, Shri Saigal and Shri Shukla, all these relate to the breach, according to them, committed by Shri Madhu Limaye and others in taking the case to the court and there making certain allegations. Because it is still subject to adjudication by the court and it is before the court, I will keep it pending here. This House would be seized of it....

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): May I make a submission about this?

Mr. Speaker: I am not discussing it just at present. I think we should not discuss it.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I am not going into the merits. I just want to say this that this particular motion, of which I have given notice, does not go into the merits or demerits of the questions which have been agitated in the writ petition. My question is entirely different.

Mr. Speaker: Even then, I would advise the House to keep it pending. We will consider that after the court has given the judgment.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): On a point of order. I would like to make a submission.

Mr. Speaker: Let me finish

So far as Shri Limaye's notice about breach of privilege is concerned, he says that our Attorney-General has committed a breach in arguing the case in the way he has done. He has taken exception to certain arguments that he has made there.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : दलील नहीं जो वाकात——

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाकात कहें, उन की बाबत उन को एतराज है । यह तो एटर्नी जनरल का प्रिवलेज है कि कोर्ट के सामने वह क्या कहते है । इस के बारे में बीच आफ प्रिवलेज नहीं हो सकता है । मैंने इस को डिसएलाउ कर दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे भी कुछ कहने दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये अगर इस चीज को आप ले ही नहीं रहे तब तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है लेकिन अगर...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप के प्रिवलेज मोशन को नामंजूर कर दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये मेरे सम्बन्ध में जो विशेषाधिकार का मामला है अगर उस को आप लेना नहीं चाहते हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं ने बता दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये दोनों एक दूसरे से सम्बन्धित हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं ने कहा है कि आप के सम्बन्ध में जो है उस को इस वक्त नहीं ले रहा हूं, उस को मैं पैंडिंग रख रहा हूं ।

श्री मधु लिमये तो मेरे को भी आप पैंडिंग रखिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय वह नहीं रख सकता हूं जो आर्गुमेंट किये हैं, वे ब्रांच आफ प्रिविलेज...

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । इस को आप सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय जो बहस यहां हो वह कोर्ट में ले जाई जायें और जो बहस कोर्ट में हो, उस को यहां इस हाउस में लाया जाय, उस पर जो हम बहस करें, फिर वह कोर्ट में ले जाई जाये और जो वहां दलीलें दी जायें, उन को फिर यहां लाया जाए, यह किस तरह से चलता रह सकता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है :...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने जो कहा है, बात उस तरह से नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप ने जो नोटिस दिया है, उस को मैं ने देख लिया है और मैं ने आप से...

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न तो सुन लीजिये । मैं ज्यादा वक्त लेना नहीं चाहता हूं और न ही मैं इस चीज में कोई गर्मी लाना चाहता हूं ।

मैं केवल यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि एटर्नी जनरल के द्वारा या किसी भी दूसरे वकील के द्वारा किसी अदालत में जो कहा जाता है, वह भी विशेषाधिकार में आता है ? यह संविधान की किस धारा के अन्दर किया जा रहा है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं इस सदन में जो कहा जाता है यह तो विशेषाधिकार में आता है क्योंकि 105 (2) धारा है । यह तो बिल्कुल साफ बात है । लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एक एटर्नी जनरल की अदालत में की गई बात किस धारा के अन्दर सुरक्षित--प्रोटेक्टेड--है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल मुझ से कर रहे हैं कि जो एटर्नी जनरल ने वहां आर्गु किया वह किस तरह से प्रोटेक्टेड है--

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे बारे में जो रिमार्क्स किए, वे किस के आधार पर, कानून की किस धारा के अन्तर्गत प्रोटेक्टेड है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह मैंने नहीं बताना लिमये साहब को कि वह किस के आधार पर प्रोटैक्टिड है क्योंकि रिकार्ड मेरे पास नहीं है । यह मधु लिमये साहब को बताना था ।

श्री मधु लिमये आप ले सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं नहीं ले सकता हूं । अदालत में कोई कार्रवाई हो रही हो और कोई काउंसल...

श्री मधु लिमये : दखल देने की बात नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप से कहा है कि अदालत में जो वकील बहस करता है उस पर कोई अधिकार, कोई विशेषाधिकार पैदा नहीं होता है किसी मेम्बर को और मैंने उस का नामजूर कर दिया है ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You were pleased to remark that this matter of breach of privilege against Shri Limaye, which has been moved by Shri Shukla, maybe kept pending. To a great extent I agree with you, but on one point I do not agree with you, on which I want to make a submission.

The point for consideration is only this much, whether the privilege motion on the untruthful statement of fact made by Shri Limaye can be kept pending only because there is another litigation going on. That litigation is not concerned with the statement of the fact. The fact still remains on record that Shri Limaye did make a false statement, a false statement before a court of law, and if that false statement is the only statement for which a breach of privilege motion can be moved, I think that it is proper, that it should not be kept pending, and that an enquiry should be made.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): He has gone to court.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj) May I make a submission on this matter?

Mr. Speaker: We should conclude it now. He will please hear me. The motions that have been made include certain other things also. Therefore, it is advisable that we should wait for that judgment to be announced. That is what I have put before the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Cognate matters.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Motions have been made against the Speaker .... *(Interruptions)*

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे बारे में कहा गया है कि अदालत में मैंने कुछ झूठ बातें कहीं । मेरा यह आरोप है कि एटर्नी जनरल ने मेरे बारे में अदालत में झूठ बातें कही हैं । अगर मेरी बात यहां पर आ सकती है तो एटर्नी जनरल के द्वारा मेरे बारे में जो झूठ बातें कही गई हैं, वे भी यहां आ सकती हैं ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक जगह ....

श्री मधु लिमये : लोक सभा के मेरे वक्तव्य के बारे में ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कोई कहीं कहेगा लोक सभा के बारे में, वह सब प्रिवेलेज मोशन में यहां नहीं आ सकता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने जो कहा है अदालत में वह कैसे आ सकता है । एटर्नी जनरल का भी आना चाहिये मैं ने जो झूठ कहा है वह तो जरूर आना चाहिये । और अगर एटर्नी जनरल ने झूठ कहा है वह भी आना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप स्वामोश होंगे या नहीं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : यह आरोप है कि मैं ने जो कुछ ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने जो कुछ कहना था वह कह दिया है, अब आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) अध्यक्ष महोदय, 377 में मैं ने कुछ रेज करना चाहा था ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कृष्णमाचारी के सम्बन्ध में ....

श्री राम सेवक यादव : वह तो अगले सैशन में जायेगा ।

जो श्री मधु लिमये ने याचिका पंजाब उच्च-न्यायालय के सामने दायर की है और जिस के बारे में इस सदन में चर्चा हुई है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ रेज करना चाहता हूं। सदन को इत्तिला जब दी गई थी, इस के बारे में उस वक्त यहां पर चर्चा हुई। उस चर्चा के निष्कर्ष के परिणामस्वरूप यह निश्चय हुआ और इस सदन ने या आप ने एक तरह से कहा कि लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष अदालत के सामने नहीं जायेंगे। सिर्फ प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कहा कि एटर्नी जनरल या किसी और को भेजेंगे जो केवल वाच करेंगे। लेकिन आज जो अखबार में निकला वह यह है कि एटर्नी जनरल ने बाकायदा बहस की और बहस में वह सारी चीज आई जिस के सम्बन्ध में लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष को अदालत ने नोटिस दिया था। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह जो कर्म हुआ है यह इस लोक सभा के निर्णय के विपरीत हुआ है और उचित नहीं है और एक तरह से लोक सभा की हाजिरी वहां पर हो गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाजिरी कोई नहीं हो गई है इस में।

13.38 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Tea (Second Amendment) Rules

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Tea (Second Amendment) Rules 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 639 dated the 1st May, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-4398/65].

Summary of Budget Estimates etc., of Indian Airline Corpn.

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): On behalf of Shri Kanungo I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub rule (5) of rule 3 of the Air Corporations Rules, 1954:—

(i) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the year 1965-66.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-4399/65].

(ii) Summary of Actuals for the year 1963-64, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1964-65 and Budget, Estimates for the year 1964-65 under Capital, of the Indian Airlines Corporation.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-4400/65].

(iii) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Air India for the year 1965-66.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-4401/65].

(iv) Summary of Actuals for the year 1963-64, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1964-65 and Budget Estimates for the year 1965-66 under Capital, of the Air India.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-4402/65].

Statistical Information on the working of the P. D. Act.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): On behalf of Shri Hathi I beg to lay on the Table 'Statistical Information regarding the working of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, during the period 30th September, 1963 to 30th September, 1964.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-4403/65].

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Industrial Finance Corporation Rules, 1965, under sub-section (2) of section 42 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-4404/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER KERALA PANCHAYATS ACT ETC.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): On behalf of Shri B. S. Murthy I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub section (3) of section 130 of the Kerala Panchayats Act, 1960 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala:—

(i) S.R.O. 2/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 7th January, 1964, containing the Kerala Panchayats (Restrictions and control on powers of entry and inspection) Rules, 1963.

(ii) S.R.O. 19/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 21st January, 1964, containing the Kerala Panchayats (Landing Places, Halting Places and Cart Stands) Rules, 1964.

(iii) S.R.O. 18/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 21st January, 1964, containing the Kerala Panchayats (Nomination of Women by the Panchayat) Rules, 1964.

(iv) S.R.O. 29/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 4th February, 1964, containing the Kerala Panchayats (decision of election disputes) Rules, 1963.

(v) S.R.O. 140/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 5th May, 1964, containing the Kerala Panchayats (Public and Private Markets) Rules, 1964.

(vi) S.R.O. 139/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 5th May, 1964, containing the Kerala Panchayats (Slaughter Houses and Meat Stalls) Rules, 1964.

(vii) S.R.O. 191/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 16th June, 1964, containing the Kerala Panchayats (Authorising of Expenditure) Rules, 1964.

(viii) S.R.O. 185/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 16th June, 1964, containing the Kerala Panchayats (Trial of offences by Magistrates) Rules, 1964

(ix) S.R.O. 201/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 23rd June, 1964, containing the Kerala Panchayats (Construction and Maintenance of Public and Private Latrines and Removal of Waste and Rubbish from Private Premises) Rules, 1964.

(x) S.R.O. 195/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 23rd June, 1964, containing the Kerala Panchayats (Contributions from persons having control over places of pilgrimage) Rules, 1964.

(xi) S.R.O. 328/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 20th October, 1964, containing the Kerala Panchayats

(Disposal of unclaimed dead bodies) Rules,1964.

(xii) S.R.O. 328/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 20th October, 1964, containing the Kerala Panchayats (Spread of Education) Rules, 1964.

(xiii) S.R.O. 339/64, published in Kerala Gazette dated the 3rd November, 1964,containing the Kerala Panchayats (Duties of Village Officers) Rules, 1964.

(xiv) S.R.O. 19/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 19th January, 1965 containing the Kerala Panchayats (Removal of Encroachments and Imposition and Recovery of Penalties for Unauthorised Occupation) Rules, 1964.

(xv) S.R.O. 5/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 7th January, 19th making certain amendments to the Kerala Panchayats (Proceedings of Panchayat Meetings and Committees) Rules, 1962.

(xvi) S.R.O. 40/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 18th February, 1964 making certain amendments to the Kerala Panchayats (Devolution and Delegation of President's functions) Rules, 1962.

(xvii) S.R.O. 46/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 25th February, 1964 making a certain amendment to the Kerala Panchayats (Procedure of Action on Illegal Resolutions) Rules, 1962.

(xviii) S.R.O. 82/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 31st March, 1964 making certain amendments to the Kerala Panchayats (Election of Members) Rules, 1962.

(xix) S.R.O. 69/64, published in Kerala Gazette dated the 24th March, 1964, making a certain amendment to the Kerala Panchayats (Common Institutions) Rules, 1963.

(xx) S.R.O. 81/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 31st March, 1964, making a certain amendment to the Kerala Panchayats (Custody of Records and Grant of Copies of Proceedings of Records) Rules, 1962.

(xxi) S.R.O. 95/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated 7th April, 1964 making certain amendments to the Kerala Panchayats (Moving of Resolutions at Panchayat Meetings) Rules, 1962.

(xxii) S.R.O. 94/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 7th April, 1964, making a certain amendment to the Kerala Panchayats (Fixing of Strength and Division of Wards) Rules, 1962.

(xxiii) S.R.O. 93/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 7th April, 1964, making a certain amendment to the Kerala Panchayats (Taxation and Appeal) Rules, 1963.

(xxiv) S.R.O. 170/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 2nd June, 1964, making certain amendments to the Kerala Panchayats (Interpellation of President by members) Rules, 1962.

(xxv) S.R.O. 184/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 16th June, 1964, certain amendments making Kerala Panchayats (Dis-

qualification of candidates and members) Rules, 1962.

(xxvi) S.R.O. 211/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 7th July, 1964, making a certain amendment to the Kerala Panchayats (Invitation and disposal of tenders for Public Works) Rules, 1963.

(xxvii) S.R.O. 204/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 30th June, 1964, making a certain amendment to the Kerala Panchayats (Licensof dogs and pigs and disposal of stray dogs and pigs) Rules, 1963.

(xxviii) S.R.O. 261/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st September, 1964, making a certain amendment to the Kerala Panchayats (Licensing of Dangerous and Offensive Trades and Factories) Rules, 1963.

(xxix) S.R.O. 292/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd September, 1964, making certain amendments to the Kerala Panchayats (Powers of officers Authorised to hold Enquiries) Rules, 1962.

(xxx) S.R.O. 289/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 15th September, 1964, making a certain amendment to the Kerala Panchayats (Manner of Execution of Public Works) Rules, 1963.

(xxxi) S.R.O. 310/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 6th October, 1964, making certain amendments to the Kerala Panchayats (Audit) Rules, 1963.

(xxxii) S.R.O. 318/64 published in Kerala Gazette Dated the 13th October, 1964, making certain amendments to the Kerala Panchayats (Constitution of Functional Committees) Rules, 1963.

(xxxiii) S.R.O. 338/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 3rd November, 1964, making certain amendments to the Kerala Panchayats (Building Tax) Rules, 1963.

(xxxiv) S.R.O. 340/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 3rd November, 1964, making a certain amendment to the Kerala Panchayats (Show Tax) Rules, 1962.

(xxxv) S.R.O. 360/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st December, 1964, making certain amendments to the Kerala Panchayats (Budget) Rules, 1963.

(xxxvi) S.R.O. 394/64, published in Kerala Gazette dated the 8th December, 1964, making certain amendments to the Kerala Panchayats (Taxation and Appeal) Rules, 1963.

(xxxvii) S.R.O. 395/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 8th December, 1964, making certain amendments to the Kerala Panchayats (Licensing of Dangerous and Offensive Trades and Factories) Rules, 1963.

(xxxviii) S.R.O. 11/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 12th January, 1965, making a certain amendment to the Kerala Panchayats (Profession Tax) Rules, 1963. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4405/65].

(2) a copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 33|65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 26th January, 1965, containing the Kerala Village Courts Rules, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 112 of the Kerala Village Courts Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the

Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-4406/65].

(3) a statement in pursuance of answers given on the 4th May, 1965, to supplementaries on Starred Question No. 1147, regarding Delhi State Central Cooperative Store. [Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-4407/65].

CORRIGENDUM TO CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I beg to lay a Corrigendum to the certified Accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1962-63, together with the Audit Report thereon, laid on the Table on the 16th March, 1965. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-4408/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT

Shri Jaganatha Rao: On behalf of Shri Sahu, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further, amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

(i) G.S.R. 575 dated the 17th April, 1965.

(ii) G.S.R. 610 dated the 24th April, 1965.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-4409/65].

(2) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 573 dated the 17th April, 1965.

(ii) G.S.R. 574 dated the 17th April, 1965.

(iii) G.S.R. 592 dated the 15th April, 1965.

(iv) The Manufacture in Customs Bonds (General) Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 611 dated the 24th April, 1965.

(v) G.S.R. 613 dated the 24th April, 1965.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-4410/65].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): What has happened to Shri B. S. Murthy? Even Deputy Ministers cannot come to the House? Everything by proxy! This is too bad. This is the limit.

13.39½ hrs.

MINUTES OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

MINUTES OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Minutes of Estimates Committee:

(1) Minutes of Sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to the following Reports:

(i) Sixty-Fifth Report on the Ministry of Railways—North Eastern Railway.

(ii) Sixty-Sixth Report on the Ministry of Labour and Employment—Dock Labour Boards of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

(iii) Seventy-first Report on the Ministry of Rehabilitation—Reception, Dispersal and Rehabilitation of New Migrants arriving in India from East Pakistan since 1st January, 1964.

(iv) Seventy-Third Report on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department

[Shri A. C. Guha]

of Agriculture)—Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.

(v) Seventy-Fifth Report on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) — Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(vi) Seventy-Seventh Report on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)—Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.

(vii) Seventy-Eighth Report on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)—Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun.

(2) Minutes of Sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to Procedural and Miscellaneous Matters.

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Shri P. G. Menon (Mukundapuram): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Public Undertakings relating to the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Reports.

13.40 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(1) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 4th May, 1965, adopted the following motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from the Rajya Sabha to the Public Accounts Committee for the term ending on the 30th April, 1966:—

'That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 1966, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee.'

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that at the sitting of the Rajya Sabha held on Monday the 10th May, 1965, the Deputy Chairman declared the following Members of the Rajyas Sabha to be duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shri M. P. Bhargava
2. Shri Chandra Shekhar
3. Shri S. C. Deb
4. Shri R. S. Panjhazari
5. Shri Ram Sahai
6. Shri Niranjan Singh
7. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee."

(2) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 1965, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th May, 1965, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

13.40½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SEVENTIETH REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the Seventieth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Transport—Paradeep Port.

13.40½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FORTIETH REPORT

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to present the Fortieth Report of the Public Accounts Committee relating to action taken by Government on the Outstanding Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Ninteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth Reports relating to Civil, Defence and Finance Accounts.

13.41 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

ELEVENTH REPORT

Shri P. G. Menon (Mukundapuram): I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on the Rourkela Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel Limited, Ranchi.

13.41¼ hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* RETRENCHMENT OF WORKERS IN E.M.E. WORKSHOPS

The Minister of Defence Production (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, I beg to lay a statement on the Table of the House in continuation of the statement made by the Minister of Defence on the 4th March, 1965 in response to a calling attention notice regarding retrenchment of workers in EME workshops.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-4420/65].

13.41½ hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* ADIVASIS IN MAHARASHTRA

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय के ऊपर सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाने के लिये सूचना दी थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आदिवासियों के लिये ।

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : जी हां ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरा सब्र कीजिये ।

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : उस के बारे में मुझे कुछ कहना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे सुन तो लेने दीजिये ।

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : मेरी बात सुनने के बाद स्टेटमेंट होता तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता । पहले मैं ने महाराष्ट्र के आदिवासियों के लिये कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस दिया, उस के बाद शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चयन दिया, हाफ ऐन आवर डिस्कशन के लिये नोटिस दिया और मंत्री महोदय से वक्तव्य देने की आप के थ्रू रिक्वेस्ट की । मैं आप को इत्तला दे रहा हूं कि मेरा क्वेश्चयन था :

regarding Adivasi problem and the memorandum submitted in that connection.

वही प्रश्न राज्य सभा में आया और उस पर रिप्लाई दिया गया । लेकिन मुझे जवाब दिया सोशल सिक्योरिटी मिनिस्टर ने कि :

"unable to accept the short notice of your question.

जिस का जवाब राज्य सभा में दिया गया उस के बारे में मुझ से कहा जाता है :

"unable to accept the short notice of my question."

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

मैं आप के जरिये से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि राज्य सभा में जब सवाल उठाया जाता है तो उस का उत्तर दिया जाता है लेकिन लोक सभा में जब कोई चीज उठाई जाती है तो उस को टाल दिया जाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वहां कोई शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन था ।

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : जी हां,

the same question, regarding the memorandum from the Maharashtra Adivasi Seva Mandal.

मेरा क्वेश्चन था :

"whether the Government have . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इतने जोश में हैं कि वह मेरी बात सुनते ही नहीं कि मैं क्या कह रहा हूं । राज्य सभा में जो क्वेश्चन था वह शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन था या आर्डिनरी क्वेश्चन था ।

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : आर्डिनरी क्वेश्चन था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : इस पर मेरी आपत्ति नहीं है । लेकिन ।

he says: 'unable to accept the short notice of my question.'

Mr. Speaker: The Law Minister.

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, in the Rajya Sabha there was a question answered and here the question was put as short notice question after you were pleased to disallow a call-attention notice allowing certain other information regarding hunger strikes and so on. I forget because I have not got the short notice question and that question for a comparison but you will see that there was an addition to that. So, in our note to the secretariat we pointed out that so far as the question relating to the Rajya Sabha matter was concerned, that answer could be taken as our answer here and it could be repeated here. We could not answer the other matter because we had no information on short notice from the Maharashtra Government. But I told both Mr. Patil and Mr. Wasnik who phoned me up that whatever information would be available to us upto 12 o'clock today from the Maharashtra Government, we shall be able to lay it on the Table of the House or I shall make a statement. I came and informed the Secretary that I would be willing to make a statement on this provided you allowed me to give such information as we have in this matter. I was going to make that statement when the hon. Member got up. What happened is that in Maharashtra in the Vidarbha region we find that 32 tribes were scheduled only in six taluks in three districts whereas the same tribes were not treated as scheduled tribes in other district. This apparently was an anomaly which needed rectification and the rectification could only be effected by legislation. We are now considering the other tribes in other States and other castes in other States also, all of whom would have to be covered by the proposed legislation. We cannot have piecemeal legislation, I explained this to the delegation which saw me, including certain Members of Parliament. I explained this to Mr. Patil and to Mr. Wasnik. They told me that there were certain hunger strikes and so on. It was strange that they should have resorted to hunger strike because I myself told their representatives that their case appeared to be quite clear to me and it was certainly an anomaly which should be rectified. The same tribe cannot be treated as scheduled in one district and not scheduled in another district in the same State.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalpuzha): There are similar cases in Kerala also.

Shri A. K. Sen: There are cases in Kerala and in Andhra and in M.P. also. There are other cases of scheduled and non-scheduled. With regard to many of the cases on which there are controversies we have appointed a departmental committee with the Law Secretary as Chairman to go into all those cases and recommend what should be the approach in the proposed legislation. But so far as these cases are concerned, Government does not require any convincing because we are convinced that this is an anomaly which has to be removed. I thought that they were all satisfied and so I was surprised to find a short notice question and call-attention notice and all that and also to learn that some people have gone on hunger strike.

Shri D. S. Patil: I am talking about my Short notice question.

Shri A. K. Sen: Also a call-attention notice.

Shri D. S. Patil: It was rejected.

Shri A. K. Sen: Whether it was rejected or not, immediately we got them we sent a telegram to the Maharashtra Government and the reply we got does not give any information except to say that the detailed information is being sent.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): What was the date of the short notice question and the call-attention notice?

Shri A. K. Sen: Call-attention notice was on the 10th May and short notice question also, yesteday. So, I do not think there is much to be said. I am sorry that some people have resorted to hunger strike for which there is no necessity, in my submission, because I made it clear to them that we would consider their case very sympathetically and legislation will be put before Parliament and I have no doubt that the Maharashtra Government itself recommends that this anomaly should be rectified.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a token hunger strike?

Shri A. K. Sen: Therefore, I do not see what more I can say except to say that those who are responsible for advising those people to resort to hunger strike will advise them differently now because of the fact that the Maharashtra Government has recommended their case and we see no reason why we should not accept the recommendation of the Maharashtra Government.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, महाराष्ट्र में शेडयूल्ड एरिया और नान शेडयूल्ड एरिया का आदिवासियों के लिए डिस्टिंक्शन नहीं है । विदर्भ विभाग के लिए यह कहा गया है कि जो लोग शेडयूल्ड एरिया के बाहर रहते हैं वह आदिवासी नहीं माने जाते । इसकी वजह से उन्हें काफी तकलीफ है । उन लोगों के ऊपर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की कोई स्कीम लागू नहीं होती । उन को पोस्ट मैट्रिक स्कालरशिप नहीं मिलती । इसलिये वह बहुत परेशान हैं । मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि रिविजन आफ लिस्ट के लिये कानून बनाना है तो आप कानून बनाइये । एजुकेशन कंसेशन उनको कम से कम मैट्रिक तक या मैट्रिक के ऊपर जरूर मिलने चाहियें । उन को फीशिप और स्कालरशिपस देने की कोशिश कीजिये । इसके लिये आदिवासी घोषित करो इसके लिये कानून बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

Shri A. K. Sen: I have told them that until they are scheduled by a properly amended legislation, we shall consider very sympathetically the question of giving them facilities as backward classes. I have told them already myself, and I repeated it in my last speech.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I do not know if the

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

Law Minister knows that this matter has been agitating the tribal people of Maharashtra for a very long time. As a matter of fact, I have represented their case about four years ago, when Shri Datar was the Minister in charge of it. I would like to know whether it is the intention of the Government now to have this enquiry committee on an all-India basis, because there are lots of lacuna in many States. What is required in this particular case is that within the State of Maharashtra, those who are in the unscheduled areas and those tribals who are considered as scheduled in the scheduled areas, should also get the same benefit within the State of Maharasntra, and the enquiry should be expidited in their case. It is a longdrawn out problem for the last four to five years, and we must know about it. There have been big movements in respect of it. So, we want to know why it is that the Government is taking such a long time and why the Government is not alive to this problem.

Shri A. K. Sen: As I said, the notice was received only yesterday and this question has cropped up now. I found on enquiry myself, when all those cases were brought before me by the various Members of Parliament and also by representative organisations, that it would be better if the entire matter on an all-India basis was gone through by an expert committee presided over by a responsible officer, and therefore, I said in Parliament that such a committee would be appointed; we have appointed already a committee with the Law Secretary as the Chairman, and therefore, they will be going into it.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): This question has been agitating the minds of the tribals for a very long time, since Independence, because, after the Constitution was framed, some of the tribal people have been left out on various grounds. Not to speak of one tribe and another tribe, and not to speak of one district versus another district, in the same area, some tribals have been left out. So, I want to know whether these left-out tribals, who are 30 million in population, will be included in the Act which is going to be framed.

Shri A. K. Sen: This is precisely the function of this committee, as to who should be included and who should not be included, how they should be included and so on.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): May I draw the attention of the Law Minister to the fact that there are similar anomalies in West Bengal—

Mr. Speaker: He says it is so all over India.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: What I suggest to him is that when this Bill is drafted, the case of anomalies in West Bengal should also be considered.

Mr. Speaker: That is what he said.

Shri A. K. Sen: All the anomalous cases cannot be put in unless we know of them. But whatever cases have been forwarded to us will be examined.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I can immediately state those cases.

Mr. Speaker: No; not at this moment.

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North): In Mysore State also, a similar situation prevails.

Mr. Speaker How is it that he has moved from this place to that place? I could not recognise him there.

Shri R. G. Dubey: There are three areas, in this context, in Mysore: the Coorg area, the former Mysore State and the integrated areas. There are, in the former Mysore area, these Scheduled Castes; in Coorg, they are

Scheduled Tribes; and in the integrated areas, it is the other backward communities. So, this problem pertains to the whole country, and therefore, it will be only proper and be in the fitness of things that this matter is taken up on an all-India basis.

Mr. Speaker: That is what he has said.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Minister in a position to tell the House whether the Presidential Order in this regard will be laid on the Table in the next session or much later?

Shri A. K. Sen: It will have to be made by law.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Would the Bill be introduced in the next session?

Shri A. K. Sen: The moment the Committee's report comes to us, there may not be any delay.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): In my State of Gujarat, it has been suggested that this assistance should be given on an economic basis, and I know of people of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.....

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question; we cannot go on, on a different basis.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Sir, I was try to draw your attention . .

Mr. Speaker: That is my misfortune that I could not call him! Let us proceed to the next item.

13.53 hrs.

CARDAMOM BILL*

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the development under the control of the Union of the Cardamom industry.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the development under the control of the Union of the Cardamom industry."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I introduce† the Bill.

13.54 hrs.

SEAMEN'S PROVIDENT FUND BILL*

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the institution of a provident fund for seamen.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the institution of a provident fund for seamen."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I introduce the Bill.

13.55 hrs.

DELHI MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to move for

---

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 11-5-65.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1962.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I introduce the Bill.

13.56 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume the debate on the Resolution regarding the Railway Convention Committee. Shri D. C. Sharma may continue his speech.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I was submitting yesterday that the allocation of funds for the various needs of the railways in India which was made and adopted at the last railway convention committee should stand more or less. There is no doubt about the fact that there should be a fixed rate of dividend to be paid by the railways. Last time, the dividend was put at 4.25 but ultimately it was raised. Now, this kind of thing raises a suspicion in the mind of the people. It makes the people think that the railways can pay much more than they were asked to pay in the beginning. Last time, I said that this was done only to meet the defence needs of the country. The railways came to the rescue of the whole nation and they made a very generous and fine response to our defence expenditure which was to be incurred, but I think once the dividend has been fixed at a particular rate, it should not be changed during the course of the five years. If the railways have made some extra money, or if the railways have got some more money than they expected to find, if there is some windfall, I think that should be allocated to the other needs of the railways because I know the railways are as needy as any other department of the Government of India.

13.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

They have been getting loans from the World Bank and other places. I think this shows that they cannot meet their expenditure out of their own resources or out of the funds which the Government of India can give them. Therefore, I feel that the dividend, once it is decided upon, must be adhered to in all cases, and there should be no variation from it during the five years to come.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have just started.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have already taken 9 minutes yesterday.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I will run through my points. I think so far as the strategic lines are concerned, we should have more of them, I think the railways should be given some kind of elbow-room in terms of finance for having these railway strategic lines. I also say that so far as the allocation for the development fund is concerned, it must be increased, because the development fund is the real thing, the material thing and; if I may say so, the spiritual backbone of the railways. So far as the development fund is concerned, and labour welfare works are concerned, the allocation should be a little more generous. Last time you provided only Rs. 3 crores for the amenities of users. I think the users deserve a much better treatment by the railways than was given by the last convention committee.

Then the Committee recommended Rs. 12·50 crores per year for the quinquennium to be paid on this account. I submit that the share of the passenger fare which is given to the States should not be allocated to the States as all. After all, the railways are an all-India concern, serving all people irrespective of caste or creed and all areas. So, this should be considered as a kind of financial help from the States. I know a Bill was passed in that respect. It should be annulled, so that the railways may have those funds and go ahead.

14 hrs.

Just as in the case of railways, we should have similar convention committees once in five years for the fertiliser factories, steel plants and other national undertakings. We should not single out only the railways, our finest public undertaking, for this kind of thing. We should lump together all the steel plants, all the fertiliser factors, all the corporations like DVC, Bhakra-Nangal, etc., and appoint convention committees for them, so that they also contribute to the national exchequer as the railways are doing. Otherwise, railways will be the only solvent undertaking in the country and others will continue either deficit undertakings or yield only nominal profits or no profits at all. So, this good practice should be followed in the case of other public undertakings also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Are you in a position to tell the House whether the House will set till he business on he order paper is concluded or only upto 5 o'clock?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Prime Minister will make a statement at 5; afterwards we have the half-hour discussion and then we adjourn.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Secondly, there is no quorum in the House when the interesting resolution of the hon. minister is being discussed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Sir, the last proposal made by Mr. Sharma is a good proposal. Not only in the case of railways, but in other public sector undertakings also, convention committees should be formed with a view to find out how much they can contribute to the general revenues. No doubt railways are our biggest public sector undertaking and their contribution to the general revenue is also big. It is good that the convention committee is sitting with a view to reconsider whole thing the rate of contribution to the general revenue, development fund, depreciation, etc. In view of the needs of the hour, this committee should consider whether, any change is necessary in the rate of dividend being paid.

No doubt we expect the biggest contribution from the railways, but at the same time, it should be remembered that in view of the general expansion of industry and other developments, more and more new lines are required. This service aspect of the railways should be taken into consideration while fixed the contribution to general revenues. For meeting the defence needs, the rate of dividend was increased from 4.25 to 4.5 per cent. The railways may be in a position to increase it whenever necessary. But we have to bear in mind that more and more new lines are being claimed in different parts of the country. There are also parts of the country where railway lines are scarce. For instance, in Assam and in the south, more new lines are necessary. The convention committee should take that factor also into consideration while deciding the rate of dividend.

In view of the fact that there is an increase in passenger fares and freights also, more amenities should be given to the employees and to the passengers. That should be also considered before deciding the contribution to general revenues. The railway

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

has a separate budget, but no doubt it is part of the general financial structure of the country. It is the biggest public undertaking perhaps without any competition. But we must not simply take all the money out of it for replenishing the general revenue. The convention should also take into account the need for rehabilitation and replacement of rolling stock, etc., while deciding the rate of dividend. In view of the growth in passenger and goods traffic, possibly there is an increase in railway income and it may be possible to increase the dividend. But the factors I have mentioned should be borne mind by the convention.

There are other factors also. A new line may not yield profits immediately. Whether the loss incurred on new lines should be put in the accounts of the general revenue should also be considered. I wish that this Convention Committee reorient its policy in the light of the requirements of the present day, in relation to the need for the improvement of the passenger amenities and also for the staff. I would also, as I said, suggest—this is a matter which also the Government should consider—that in other public sector undertakings where money has been invested, where profits are now being yielded, the convention should be made as to the transfer to the general revenue so that in the General Budget next year we can find a proper amount from the public sector undertakings and from the Railways as it is being done now.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while rising to comment on the resolution on Railway Convention Committee moved by the hon. Railway Minister, I would draw his attention through you, to two specific points. In his opening speech while moving the resolution the hon. Minister said that some of the aspects need modification. Since 1949, 1953 and 1960, the stages where the modifications have been done in respect of the functions of this Railway organisation as far as the financial aspect is concerned and the powers conferred on the Railway Board to function as it is by the resolution of this Committee, I would like to say that the latest modification of an increase from 4.50 to 5.70 per cent dividend to central fund was only taken consent of in the Parliament by a mere resolution passed. If the Railway Minister could bring in a resolution now to constitute a Committee, I believe he could have done it earlier also and a very good scansion of the actual conditions prevailing could have been done before increasing the percentage of dividend.

May I not bedeemed to be parochial in respect of the railways only when I say so, because I feel it is also one of the limbs of the total budgetary expenditure the Government has got to incur. It is one of the limbs which is very strong to protect which all efforts are required. When a new line is constructed it is seen that it takes at last a year for the soil to settle down and other engineering conditions to be obtained. Therefore, for one year or more after construction of new lines there are excessive expenditures which cannot be foreseen. To that extent, for each line dividend should not be calculated on capital lay out because this dividend could not have accrued on the capital spent over it.

Secondly, as you know, due to the bifurcation of the country in 1947 there are hundreds and thousands of wagons, rolling-stock and engines which are in a most dilapidated condition. The workshops are overburdened with work and the overhauling of the rolling-stock is not done periodically and properly. Spare parts are also not available. Therefore, more attention should have been given, before giving a portion of the railway money to the general budget, for rehabilitating the railways' own assets and the depreciation fund should have been allowed to grow sufficiently to make replacements and repairs to the existing machinery, rolling stock, etc.

Thirdly, the railway organisation is developing. It is not to be looked from a purely commercial point of view. This country has got a different perspective. There are our frontiers and our North-east Frontier Railway needs special deal to continue. There are many places in the eastern part of India, the borders on the west and also in the south where development of railway lines is a must. You know this railway organisation was first started in 1835 by the Company management or by the Government of India when the Britishers were here. Their intention was only for the purpose of taking troops from here to there and from there to here and for some other purposes also. But today, for the development of the country railway lines are a must. Therefore, the money which is in surplus should be diverted and the Railway Administration should be more liberal in the construction of new lines.

Then comes the question of staff. We have been marking a very great change in the attitude of the Railway Administration towards tactfully circumventing the provisions of the agreements, awards and laws of the country in respect of hours of work and other things. In the name of emergency half-an-hour has been increased in the offices and in the workshops. In lieu thereof nothing is given to the workers as extra remuneration In most of the establishments where from time immemorial the working hours have been six hours it has been changed to 8 hours, where it has been 8 hours it has been changed to 12 hours. Wherever there is broad gauge and metre gauge together, either for construction of additional metre gauge line or for construction of additional broad gauge line, the existing operating and maintenance staff under pressure have to put in more work and they are over-worked. These are all due to the queer policies of the Railway Administration in the name of economy. Whenever the question of staff who are working on the running of the railways, on the repairs of rolling-stock and engines, people who are doing the day-to-day maintenance of the rolling stock, is raised the question of economy comes in. Even today a General Manager who gets Rs. 4000 or Rs. 3500 cannot create a post of a petty clerk or a peon without the prior sanction of the Railway Board. This embargo is put in the name of economy, while the Gazetted cadre in Railway Board and Zonal Railways, has increased ten-fold or even hundred-fold. Where the Administration was running with one or two members, there are at least four full-fledged members and many additional members, many directors, large number of assistant directors, joint directors, under secretaries and so is the position on the Zonal Railways. I do not understand what sort of economy it is. There are three ministers—one full-fledged minister, one deputy minister and one minister of state. What for? If the administration is top-heavy and at the bottom it is weak, it will topple down. So my submission is—it is not a conjecture, it is not a destructive criticism—if the Minister will kindly look into the details they will be convinced that in the class III and class IV cadres, most of the sections are under-staffed and mostly there is exploitation of casual labour. Casual labours are employed on Rs. 1.25, sometimes even Rs. 0.75 per day to Rs. 2.00. They are being utilised against regular working cadre even and work exploited from them. Two to three lakhs of people are working like that over years, in open line, construction and project. These things should be taken very serious note of and the Administration should make attempts to rectify these things.

Whenever railway lines are extended staff are posted to those places. Need for making schooling arrangements, medical aid and provision of quarters is there. The railways have extended to such places in the eastern parts of Bengal, Assam,

[Shri Priya Gupta]

North Bihar and also remote places in the south where accommodation on rental basis is not available. I have seen that a clerk getting Rs. 110 as basic pay and some allowances has to pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 for a one-room tenement. The Railways should construct proper housing accommodation in those places. Simply saying that 40 per cent or 50 per cent of the staff have got quarters and therefore no further quarters will be built will not do. My submission is that whenever the railways expand along with the work of construction of new lines provision of quarters for the staff should also be taken up.

I again quote this in this solemn House for the information of hon. Members here that not a single gazetted officer is without quarters or, in the alternative a tenement or a saloon, to live in with their families, with their wives and children. Here in Delhi there was an office which has been converted into two-room tenements. I do not know whether any rent has been collected from the officer occupying these tenements or whether he remains at the expenditure of the State. I will be glad to know about it. Of course, the Railway Minister will not care about my remarks made over here and while winding up the debate will not mention anything in his reply because I know that he cannot reply. Not a single officer is without a house; not a Minister is without a house.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): What about Members of Parliament?

Shri Priya Gupta: You talk about the public.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This has nothing to do with the appointment of the committee. The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Priya Gupta: In places where railway lines go, class III and class IV staff have got no space to put their heads in.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is making a very useful contribution. He may be given some more time. It is full of facts and figures. In two or three minutes he will finish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are other Members also.

Shri Priya Gupta: My request is that there should be facilities regarding schooling, medical aid etc.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It can be taken up when the Railway Budget is taken up.

Shri Priya Gupta: Then, for giving three advance increments, a queer argument has been given by the Government. Any gazetted officer getting Rs. 400 and upwards will get three advance increments, to the extent of Rs. 75, if he happens to go to Pandu on the North-east Frontier Railway and work there; but the Class III and Class IV staff working there does not get three advance increments. The administration says that they have come from outside. We have got even khalasis, sweepers etc. what to speak of other Class III and IV staff, coming from Kerala and Madras and other States also working in Assam; so, the same thing holds good for them and they should be sanctioned three advance increments. But that is not done. They work on the frontier and they should be given the frontier allowance on the lines of the war allowance given in wartime. Then, medical aid, housing and schooling facilities should also be given.

Shri Mohsin (Dharwar South): Sir, I support the Resolution moved by the Railway Minister for appointing a committee to review the rate of interest that is payable by the Railway undertaking to the General Revenues. Of course, the Railways are the biggest undertaking in the public

sector and it is necessary to contribute more to the General Revenues; but, at the same time, we have to see as to how best we can give more comforts to the passengers travelling by the railways. We see every day about the overcrowding almost on all railways. We are told that there are not extra bogeys and engines to run additional trains. But the profit which we get in the Railways could be utilised for the construction of more bogeys and for producing more engines or locomotives.

Sir, at present there is a big workshop in Hubli where about 4,000 workers are working daily. It could be expanded to manufacture carriages and also locomotives. The labour there is cheap and skilled labour is also available there. If it is expanded, it would meet the need for extra carriages and engines. We see specially on the Poona-Bangalore line and on other railways also that there is a lot of overcrowding and additional trains are to be run. If extra carriages and engines are manufactured there, this difficulty would be overcome.

Another thing is that there is not a single inch of railway that is put newly in Mysore State barring the Hasan-Mangalore railway—after a period of over 20 years. The Hasan-Mangalore railway was first said to be a broad gauge line.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You must give some suggestions to the committee that is being appointed. You are speaking as though you are speaking on the Railway Budget.

Shri Mohsin: I am giving suggestions.

Now, it is said that it would be a metre gauge. When an expert committee has been of the opinion that only a broad gauge railway will be put henceforward and that that would be more economical, I do not know the reason why this Hasan-Mangalore railway should be only a metre gauge railway.

Then, the conversion of the broad gauge line is only from Poona to Miraj and at Miraj we stop. There is a need for a broad gauge line up to Hubli and *via* Londa it could be taken to Goa also. On the Guntakal side the broad gauge line is constructed only up to Hospet and not further. Therefore a feeling has arisen in Mysore State that there is less pull in the Central Government or with the Railway Minister with the result that railways in the Mysore State are neglected more. There is that feeling and if this feeling is to be removed from the minds of the people, there has to be some substantial work. When we see the broad gauge line coming up to Miraj and not further and from Guntakal only up to Hospet and not further, it is natural that one would think that Mysore State is neglected. So, that broad gauge line from Hospet should be stretched further up to Hubli and also from Miraj it could be taken to Hubli so that it could be further extended up to Bangalore and the whole line would be complete.

Then there is great agitation for the new railway line between Hubli and Karwar. There is some substance in what they say because North Kanara District has not got a single inch of railway except from Alnavar to Dandeli which is narrow gauge. North Kanara is full of natural resources. There is fine quality timber also. Besides, Karwar Harbour has to provide for the export of iron ore to a great extent. So, the question of transport is a very big problem there and if a railway line is put from Hubli to Karwar, it would facilitate the export of iron ore and manganese ore through Karwar and Betikare ports. That would bring down the expenditure that is incurred towards the export of iron ore and all other things. The Karnatak Chamber of Commerce has been stressing for this

[Shri Mohsin]

for years and the Government is not at all taking care to meet the demand. If the extra profit that the Railways are making could be utilised for extending this line from Hubli to Karwar, this would meet the demands of the people there.

Moreover, the fifth steel plant, it is quite possible, will be established in the Hospet area. Of course, it is all under consideration and I wish that it would be at Hospet. Then the railway line would have an importance and a broad gauge line from Hospet to Hubli and then extending it to Karwar would be preferable.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All this is irrelevant.

Shri Mohsin: It is not irrelevant. It is a question of funds. The Railways are making more profits and they could be utilised for this instead of giving more to the General Revenues. That is the relevance.

Then there is more necessity of constructing more stations and halts. Now the distance between one station and another is about 12 miles, or even 20 miles at certain places. For running local trains extra halts will have to be constructed. Extra stations will have to be constructed for running local trains. On the Southern Railway there are less stations and less halts and thereby inconvenience to the rural public in undertaking a railway journey.

About passenger amenities, of course there are more facilities to a third class passenger now but for the second class passenger there are no facilities at all. A third class passenger may go in the sleeper coach; he can sleep at night and go comfortably, but a second class passenger who pays more does not have any facility at all. He has no sleeping accommodation and no other facilities. There is a lot of dust that we see coming in the trains and that is so injurious to the health of the people who are travelling in trains. We have not made any arrangement for stopping the dust from coming in. There are air-conditioned trains where dust-proof windows are provided. It does not mean so much of expenditure if such dust-proof windows or shutters are made available for all the classes, because it involves the health of the people of the country. If we travel for a day or two I think everybody will get choked and will have to take rest for one or two days thereafter. This may be considered early.

Then a word about the housing accommodation of railway employees. Everywhere we see that the Class III and Class IV staff, all of them are not provided with quarters. The Railways are making huge profits. The extra funds may be utilised for the construction of more family quarters for the Class III and Class IV services.

And about the Class IV service, the casual labourers, I have one word to say. Hundreds and thousands of persons are working as Class IV staff, as gang-men, as casual labourers. But they are not made permanent in spite of the fact that they have put in a total service of even eight to ten years. Their services are made to break; soon after six months their services are dispensed with, and after a break of about fifteen days or so, they are again taken into service, so that the benefit of continuity is not given to them. There are hundreds of workers like this, in Hubli Division. So there is a discontentment among the persons who are serving as casual labourers on the Railways and their grievances may kindly be looked into.

These are the few words I wanted to say. Sir, I support the resolution.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we welcome the appointment of this Parliamentary committee. The task that is assigned to this committee is an

important one, for on it depends in a sense the future of railway finances in the next five years.

Ordinary nobody will object to an adequate dividend being paid to general revenues. The Government has a rightful claim to such payment, and more so when in these days of planning—with our Fourth Plan, for instance—the Government needs larger resources for investment in the plan. But at the same time nobody will deny that after making payments at an adequate rate of dividend, the railway undertaking must see that its own finances are placed in a sound condition, in other words that it is able to achieve annually a surplus of about 35 to 40 crores of rupees in order to take care of the works chargeable to development fund.

It is certainly not going to be an easy task for the committee. So long as the railway revenues continue to be ample, there will be no difficulty. But if after paying at the new rate that will be fixed, not enough is left for the Railways to meet their normal obligations and if the Railways are compelled to increase their freight rates and their passenger fares then the trouble will begin.

The conflict principally will be between two obvious courses; one, should the claim of Government have precedence over the claim of the Railways to be allowed to maintain its financial solvency that is one part of the conflict; the other would be, should the Railways have the right first to ensure their solvency to the extent that they can achieve a surplus in the budget to be able to cover the cost of the programme under the development fund, because—and this is important—they have to do it without having resort to increasing freight rates and passenger fares.

Incidentally, a third alternative is possible, because one of the previous Conventions had made an arrangement under which temporary loans could be had by the Railways from the general revenues. A certain amount of interest was to be paid on such temporary loans, interest at the rates payable by the commercial undertakings. But leaving aside the question of interest, I at once would say that the new Convention Committee should certainly agree or recommend to continue this arrangement of temporary advances to the Railways from general revenues.

Now, coming back to the conflict of the two claims, namely, of the general revenues to payment at the maximum rate of dividend, and secondly of Railways' financial solvency without having to have resort to frequent enhancement of freight rates and passenger fares, the committee will have to find a *via-media*, a way to resolve the conflict without doing injustice to either side.

Now, Sir, there already has been a series of increases in the freight rates and passenger fares in the last few years. This has given an upward push to the price structure in our economy, and some amount of damage has already been done. I will give some figures. In the past sixteen years, or out of the past sixteen years, there have been ten years in which there has been some increase either in the freight rates on goods or in passenger fares. Of course, the enhancement in passenger fares has been only on three occasions, including the present Budget year.

Now, this, as I said, has had certain very undesirable consequences on our economy. It is not that the Railway Minister has been unaware of these consequences; for, in his Budget speech on page 3, he says:

> "There have been four successive additions to the cost of coal during the year, and with Sales tax and Excise duty on it, this accounts for an increase of Rs. 1·19 crores."

That shows that the Railways start increasing their freights, that leads to

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

an increase in the cost of coal, and the Railways themselves become in a sense victims of their own policy of increasing cost of transport.

Now, this process is a long-range one and it leads from one thing to another, and it has a comulative effect in the end on cost structure in the economy.

The gist of my thinking on this subject is that the claim of the Railway undertakings should have precedence in this decision, whether the Railway Undertakings should be first allowed to have solvency in its own financial affairs, and then decide what the rate of dividend to be paid should be. I would submit for the careful consideration of the Committee that it should consider if it is possible to agree to some such arrangement, namely, that the Government should have payments, in the first instance, at a rate which should be the average of the last five years and if anything more and above this is payable, it should depend on the circumstances of the Railways financial position. The dividend in this case should not be at a fixed rate. The rate should be flexible. In other words, the amount is to be determined from year to year. That will give some flexibility and enable the General Revenues to receive the maximum possible amount in any financial year.

So far as taxing the users of Railways either for goods traffic or for passenger traffic is concerned, any taxing that is to be done should be done by the Government in the non-Railway sphere because for obvious reasons any enhancement or any taxation through the enhancement of fares and freight rates has a cumulative effect and an undesirable effect on the economy in general. The Government has a diversity of choice in the matter of choosing particular kind of taxes that may not have the inflationary effects which enhancement in fares and freights directly has.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय पाटिल साहब ने इस कमेटी की तजवीज को रख कर देश का बड़ा हित किया है, इसके लिये मैं उनको मुबारकवाद देता हूं । साथ ही साथ इतना अर्ज जरूर करना चाहता हूं कि इस कमेटी का इलेक्शन सिंगल ट्रांसफरेबिल वोट से होना चाहिये क्योंकि जो सीनियर मोस्ट मेम्बर हैं वे जूनियर्स को आने नहीं देते । हम बाहर तो यह नारा लगाते हैं कि जमीन उस को दीजिये जो उस पर खेती करे, लेकिन यहां उल्टा हिसाब है । जो लोग हाईकोर्ट में और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में काम करके हजार दो हजार रुपए महीना कमा लेते हैं और जो बीस दिन में यहां आते हैं उनको बोलने का मौका दे दिया जाता है और वे अपनी स्पीच झाड़ कर फिर हाईकोर्ट को चले जाते हैं । और जो रेगुलरली पार्लियामेंट को अटेंड करता है उसको मौका नहीं मिलता । Time of Parliament must be given to those who attend it regularly. इसलिये मेरा माननीय पाटिल साहब से निवेदन है कि इस कमेटी का जो निर्वाचन हो वह सिंगल ट्रांसफरेबिल वोट से हो, वरना बड़ी मछलियां छोटी मछलियों को आने नहीं देंगी और वे ही लोग जो हाईकोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में काम किया करते हैं इस कमेटी पर आ कर छा जायेंगे । जो यहां विद्यार्थी की तरह अटेंड करते हैं उनको कोई मौका नहीं मिलेगा ।

साथ ही साथ यह काम भी इस कमेटी को सौंपा जाना चाहिए कि वह यह सोचे कि एक्सीडेंट किस प्रकार कम किए जाएं । इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत है कि जो एक्सीडेंट्स के सबसे बड़े डाइरेक्टर हैं उनको शिमला में रखा गया है । उनको शिमला में इत्तला होने में और उनके एक्सीडेंट की जगह तक पहुंचने में बहुत समय लग जाता है । आप जानते हैं कि बिहार में या बिहार के बारडर पर बहुत एक्सीडेंट होते हैं, और

उनका कारण भी सब को मालूम है । नतीजा यह होता है कि बिहार से इत्तला शिमला जाती है, तो डाइरेक्टर साहब पहले दिल्ली आते हैं और फिर बिहार जाते हैं । इसमें बहुत समय लग जाता है । इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि उनको किसी सेंट्रल स्थान में रखा जाना चाहिए, जैसे लखनऊ है या दिल्ली है, या उस जगह रखा जाना चाहिए जहां ज्यादा एक्सीडेंट होते हैं । उनको दूर रखने का मतलब यह होता है कि आग लगने के 24 घंटे बाद पानी आना ।

इसके अलावा इस कमेटी को एक और काम आपको सौंपना चाहिए । हमारी रेलवे की लाइनें पुरानी हैं । अगर उनपर नए किस्म के इंजिन अपनी पूरी स्पीड से चलें तो एक्सीडेंट का खतरा हो सकता है । इसी हाउस में पाटिल साहब ने फरमाया था कि जापान में गाड़ियां 160 मील फी घंटा की रफ्तार से चलती है । मैं चाहता हूं कि यहां भी रेलें तेज रफ्तार से चलें । हमने पाटिल साहब को नेशन की बैस्ट क्रीम दे रखी है, हिन्दुस्तान के बैस्ट ब्रेन दे रखे है जैसे डाक्टर राम सुभग सिंह और लाला शाम नाथ । रेलवे बोर्ड के जो चेयरमैन हैं उनकी काबलियत की, उनकी एफीशेंसी की और देश भक्ति की धाक है । जब हमने उनको ऐसे अच्छे वरकर दे रखे हैं, तो क्या कारण है कि रोजाना लाखों आदमी वगैर सवारी के रह जाते है । आप कहते हैं कि 45 लाख आदमी रोजाना रेलों से सफर करते हैं । मेरा सुझाव है कि उतने ही टिकट बांटे जाएं जितने यात्रियों के लिए स्थान है । लेकिन इसका ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता । नतीजा यह होता कि सब लोग टिकट ले लेते है और फिर एक दूसरे पर भेड़ बकरियों की तरह गिरते हैं । इससे देश के कल्चर का ह्रास होता है । इसलिए उतने ही टिकट बेचे जाएं जितने यात्रियों के लिए स्थान हों । इसका ख्याल रखा जाना चाहिए ।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आपको देहरादून की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए । यह देश का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, यहां मिलिटरी एकेडमी है, फारेस्ट इंस्टीट्यूट है और यहां पैट्रोलियम का सबसे बड़ा आफिस है । लेकिन इसके स्टेशन पर रिटायरिंग रूम नहीं हैं । यहां पर कम से कम बीस रिटायरिंग रूम होने चाहिएं । यहां पर एक मिनिस्टर साहब भी रहते है जिनका मुहकमा भगवान की कृपा से बहुत बढ़ता जाता है । बर्मा में या लंका में या अन्य स्थानों से जो हिन्दुस्तानी हटाए जाते हैं, वे हिन्दुस्तान को आ रहे हैं, और इसलिए मिनिस्टर साहब का मुहकमा बढ़ रहा है । इसलिये उनसे मिलने के लिए बहुत से लोग देहरादून जाते हैं, लेकिन उनके ठहरने के लिए कोई स्थान वहां नहीं है । इसलिए देहरादून में कम से कम 50 रिटायरिंग रूम होने चाहिएं जहां लोग ठहर सकें ।

रुड़की ऐसा स्थान है जहां बिल्डिंग रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट है, यहां संसार का इंजिनियरिंग का सबसे बड़ा विश्वविद्यालय है, भूमंडल में इंजीनियरिंग का इतना ऊंचा ज्ञान और कहीं नहीं है जितना यहां पर है.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है, हाउस में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung....Now there is quorum.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : रुड़की एक ऐसी जगह है जहां कि दूर दूर से लोग उच्च टैकनिकल ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के लिए आते हैं लेकिन वहां युनिवर्सिटी के लिए तांगों का कोई शैड नहीं है । हमारे जो बच्चे पाकिस्तान से उजड कर आये हैं वे वहां पर रिक्शाएं चलाते हैं । रिक्शाओं के अलावा दूसरा कोई उनका साधन नहीं है लेकिन रिक्शाओं को खड़ी करने के लिए कोई शैड की व्यवस्था वहां पर मौजूद नहीं है । तांगे घोड़ों के वास्ते कोई शैड

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

नहीं है । रूड़की में शैड्स का होना बहुत आवश्यक है ।

जिला बिजनौर का चंदक स्टेशन सबसे बड़ा सेंटर है जहां कि सबसे ज्यादा मेल होती है । आज चंदक स्टेशन के ऊपर एक्सप्रेस गाड़िया नहीं ठहरती हैं । पता नहीं ऐसा क्यों होता है ? शायद गरीब इलाका समझ कर छोड़ रखा है । लेकिन चंदक स्टेशन बिजनौर, हरिद्वार, मुरादाबाद और सहारनपुर के दरमियान बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशन व सेंटर है और यह जरूरी है कि मेल गाड़ी भले ही न रुके लेकिन एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां तमाम वहां पर अवश्य रुकें ।

इसके अलावा आर० एम० एस० के कर्मचारियों की दशा बड़ी शोचनीय है और वे बिल्कुल नेगलेक्टेड है और उनकी वैसी ही हालत हो रही है जैसी कि किसी व्यक्ति की दो घरों के दरमियान रहने से होती है । आर० एम० एस० के कर्मचारियों को रेलवेज समझती है कि यह पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ के आदमी हैं और पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ के आदमी यह समझ लेते है कि वे रेलवेज के आदमी है और फल यह होता है कि दोनों के द्वारा ही वे उपेक्षित होते हैं । वे दिल्ली में आते हैं और दूर दूर ड्यूटी पर जाते हैं लेकिन वहा पर उनके ठहरने आदि के लिए स्थान नहीं है । उनके स्नान ध्यान आदि का कोई प्रबंध नहीं होता है । उनके ठहरने, नहाने आदि के लिए समुचित स्थान की व्यवस्था पाटिल साहब को करानी चाहिए ।

रेलवे के कर्मचारी आज भी काफ़ी बगैर क्वार्टरस के है । हर एक कर्मचारी के लिए आवास का प्रबन्ध सरकार को करना चाहिए । क्लास फोर कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर्स न होने से सबसे ज्यादा दिक्कत है और उनके लिए क्वार्टर्स की व्यवस्था तत्काल करनी चाहिए । इसके अलावा पाटिल साहब यह ऐलान जरूर करें कि इस कमेटी का जो निर्वाचन हो वह सिंगिल ट्रांसफरेबुल वोट से होगा ।

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I was very carefully listening to many of the speeches. I thought we were having another budget discussion in this House. The scope of this Resolution is very much limited. Normally speaking, there would have been no speeches whenever committees are appointed. They are appointed because that is the convention we have established some years back and we do it.

Some questions were raised by Mr. Bade as to why, after the convention was established, we paid 4·25% as the dividend and in 1962 or 1963 increased it to 4·5% and later on, as an *ad hoc* measure, increased it further to 5·75%. It was because there was the Emergency and more money was necessary. Also the Government themselves were borrowing at a higher rate. Therefore, something had to be done. Therefore, the question whether it should be so or not, that is the only relevant point. So far as all the other things are concerned—whether a new line should be opened or not and whether, in Dehra Dun, there should be fifty waiting rooms—these are no doubt pertinent and good questions, but surely they do not arise out of the dividend, whether you pay 25% more or less.

Now, the House knows very well that this Committee, when it is appointed, is appointed by the majority of this House. It is not any particular, special committee. It is appointed like all other committees. As to what form of voting should be used, is not within my purview; it is for you to find out; it is for this House to determine. I cannot accept or reject the request that has been made that the voting should be by means of a single transferable vote.

Now, Sir, there have been many other questions; they are important questions. My hon. friend, Mr. Gandhi, made some very important suggestions. The Railways do require funds and sometimes things happen in the Railway administration over which Railways themselves have no control. There was one instance to which I referred in my budget speech and I can quote that once again now. When we prepared the last Railway budget, we never knew that, as a consequence of the Das Commission's recommendation—a single recommendation—for a year we had to give Rs. 29 crores. There is another now, because the average cost of living has again increased. What has been sanctioned now would cost us another Rs. 13 crores. Thus, you see, Rs. 42 crores had to be given and we had no control over that. It had to be done because a Commission was appointed and its recommendations had to be accepted by the Government. There are circumstances like that when more money is required. Then there was the regulatory customs and excise duty. We knowingly accepted it because you wanted some additional revenue. The Railways would have to pay to the tune of five to six crores of rupees. These are some of the things that are not within our normal purview. They will always arise. Therefore, it was rightly said by somebody that we must have a revenue of Rs. 30 to 35 crores more.

Now there seems to be a misapprehension in the House that whether any new line should be opened or not depends upon the dividend that we pay to the Government. It is a very wrong notion indeed. More lines have to be opened, but this has to be done only by taking capital from General Revenue and not out of our own earnings after paying the dividend. Nobody doubts the capacity of the Railways to pay. Surely not a single line has been affected because we raised the rate of dividend from 4:25% to 5:75%. It is precisely the job of this Committee to establish a convention as to whether the rate 5·75% should be kept or not, or whether we should differentiate, or whether there should be a flat rate. These are the questions which are germane and pertinent and which the Committee will have to consider. Regarding the other questions, there are many occasions on which these could be considered: one is when there is a general discussion on the budget and another is during discussions on Demands for Grants. Besides, there are other Committees like the Zonal Committees and National Railway Users' Committee. But so far as this particular question is concerned, they have nothing to do with that. Therefore, I have nothing more to add because the time of the House is very precious today, it being the last day.

I can assure the House that, so far as the solvency of the Railways is concerned, it has been acknowledged by one and all. It is a matter for pride that this largest concern in the public sector is really so solvent, so credit-worthy, and wherever its loans are negotiated, there is no trouble whatsoever because everybody knows the competence of the Railways and its solvency. If there is any impression that, because the Railways are making some profits, they are taken away somewhere by way of dividends etc., I should say that it is a wrong notion. The Railways are a commercial concern and, therefore, the profit or loss depends on the fare and freight rates decided upon. If a part of the revenue goes to the Government, what is wrong about it? I do not believe that there should be any undertaking that does not make any profit. It should be our constant endeavour to make profit, because if we do not make profit and do not pay to the exchequer, then surely the money has to be found by the exchequer in some other way, and that would mean that we shall have to have more taxation. Therefore, it should be understood that it shall always be the endeavour of the

[Shri S. K. Patil]

railways to give the maximum to the exchequer so that to that extent the exchequer will get relief in regard to finding money. And if this concern which is really so solvent and which is one of the premier organisation in the public sector, namely the railways, do not do that, I do not know who else would do it.

15 hrs.

Some suggestions were made for the building of quarters etc. for railwaymen. May I tell this House that it is exactly on this particular point that the railways excel? Their record is much better than that of any other public sector or even private sector undertaking. It has been our privilege, and we have done it, we do it, and we shall go on doing it increasingly. I can quite understand the anxiety of hon. Members, and I am also anxious to give as much as possible by way of facilities and amenities to the railwaymen, not only in regard to housing, but in regard to schools, colleges, sports, and a hundred other things. It is an empire by itself. When I use the word 'empire' I am not using it in that wrong sense, because we have finished the empire already. Therefore, I am not creating a new empire now. But I am only saying that it is such a vast thing that it is possible for us to do it, and to the extent that we do it, so much of relief is given to the public exchequer, and therefore it has got to be done. This is not the occasion when the other questions can really come up. Of course, I have taken note of them. All these points raised in the course of the discussion would be conveyed to that committee for such consideration as naturally that committee, and in fact, every committee must give to the opinions expressed here.

Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of clarification. The question of contributions to the Development Fund and the Depreciation Fund would come within the scope of the The Railway Convention Committee and so the staff, its amenities and welfare do come. Therefore, how does the hon. Minister say that they do not come within the purview of the Resolution on the committee?

Shri S. K. Patil: They do come. But that does not mean that because they come within their scope, the rate of dividend should not be raised from 4·25 per cent to 4·5 per cent etc. All these questions have to be considered together as an integrated whole. That is the business of that committee. There, all evidence would be led. My hon. friends have a right to consider them. The Railway Board will do so, and ultimately we shall come to a decision.

Then, a question was asked why the rate of dividend was raised in between. In between if there are any occasions when it has got to be raised, it is done with the concurrence of the House. I mentioned it in my budget speech this year, and last year also it was mentioned, and the approval of the House was taken in the same way for it as its approval is now being sought for the appointment of this committee. Therefore, there is nothing that is done outside the vote of the House.

With these words, I now commend my resolution for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House resolves that:

(i) A Parliamentary Committee consisting of 12 Members of this House to be nominated by the Speaker be appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway finance *vis-a-vis* the General Fin-

ance and make recommendations thereon by the 30th November, 1965; and

(ii) that this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha to agree to associate 6 members from the Rajya Sabha with the Committee and to communicate the names of the members so appointed to this House.".

The Resolution was adopted.

15.03 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Sir, on behalf of Shri A. K. Sen, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, be taken into consideration.".

This is a simple and non-controversial Bill. Under article 171 (3) of the Constitution local authorities' form one of the categories of territorial constituencies for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of a State. The electorates of local authorities' constituencies consist of members of the various local authorities specified in the Fourth Schedule to the Representation of the People Act, 1950, in pursuance of section 27 (2) of that Act.

The local authorities in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh specified in the Fourth Schedule are the following, namely municipalities, zilla parishads, cantonment boards, city and town committees and panchayat samithis. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have proposed the deletion of item No. 4, namely 'City and Town Committees', because under the new municipal law of the State 'City Committees' as a separate category of municipal authority will cease to exist and 'Town Committees' have been abolished on the enforcement on the 18th January, 1964, of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayat Act, 1964.

The local authorities in relation to the State of Mysore specified in the Fourth Schedule also require some amendment. The local authorities in relation to that State are the following, namely municipalities, taluk development boards, cantonment boards, and notified area committees. The Government of Mysore has proposed that 'Town Panchayats' may be added as a new entry in the list in order to enable the members of Panchayat Raj institutions to take part in the elections to the State Legislative Council from local authorities' constituencies. This Bill seeks to effect this amendment.

Then, the Government of West Bengal has also suggested some changes in its list of local authorities in the Fourth Schedule. The list at present comprises—municipalities, district boards, cantonment boards and local boards. 'District Boards' and 'Local Boards' have been replaced respectively by 'Zilla Parishads' and 'Anchalik Parishads'. It has, therefore, been proposed that in the list of local authorities for West Bengal, 'Zilla Parishads' and 'Anchalik Parishads' may respectively be substituted for 'District Boards' and 'Local Boards' The Government of West Bengal has also proposed the addition of a new category of 'Town Committees' to the list as, though 'Town Committees' exist in the District of Cooch-Behar, the members of those committees cannot take part in the elections to the State Legislative Council because 'Town Committees' are not mentioned in the list.

The lists of local authorities of the three States mentioned above as specified in the Fourth Schedule to the Representation of the People Act, 1950 should, therefore, be amended as indicated earlier. As some bye-elections to the various Legislative Councils from local authorities' constituencies have been held up on account

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

of the lists of the local authorities not being up-to-date, the Election Commission has recommended action to be taken urgently in this behalf. Government agree to this suggestion of the Election Commission.

This Bill seeks to effect these amendments which are of a formal nature. I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है । माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, क्या वह उसको बिना कोरम के ही रख सकते हैं ? उन्होंने सारा भाषण बिना कोरम के ही पढ़ा है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव : माननीय सदस्य ने पहले ग्राबजेक्शन क्यों नहीं उठाया ? ग्रब तो मैं बोल चुका हूं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह प्रस्ताव फिर से पढ़ा जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being run—

Now, there is quorum.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, be taken into consideration.".

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): This Bill that has been brought forward by the hon. Minister is limited in scope. It relates to the composition of the Legislative Councils in such of the States where they exist, and it relates especially to the constituencies which form the electorate for election to the Council of local authorities.

I would have liked the amendment to the Representation of the People Act to be a comprehensive one in view of the fact that after the introduction of democratic decentralisation, a large number of local authorities have come into existence in various states, although they differ in names, such as zilla parishads, panhcayat samities, anchalik parishads and panchayats. Schedule Four of the Representation of the People Act incorporates the local authorities in various states, the different local authorities in different states. In some of the states, panchayats have been included while in others panchayats have not been included. In some States, town committees which are just like panchayats having a population of 10,000 and more have been included.

This suggests that the whole thing should be reconsidered and the local authorities listed in the schedule should be reviewed and recast in such a manner that in every state practically the same kind of local authorities which are there should be included. But that has not been done. Although this matter relates to the States, on the recommendation of the State Governments, the hon. Minister comes forward here with this amendment. I would suggest that taking into consideration the views expressed by all the State Governments concerned, a comprehensive Bill amending the Fourth Schedule may be brought forward so that the same kind of local authorities in every State may be given representation in the Council. But that has not been done. This Bill relates only to Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and West Bengal. In other States, the same necessity for amendment in this respect exists.

My Bill was circulated for eliciting public opinion. That was with regard to the composition of the Legislative Councils. Some of the States, although they do not agree with the provisions of my Bill, have suggested that some amendments are necessary with regard to the composition of the

Legislative Councils. That was in regard to the local authorities existing there.

Therefore, I would have liked the hon. Minister to have come forward with a comprehensive amending Bill. That has not been done. Still I support the present amending Bill and the provisions contained therein. I would again urge Government to bring forward a comprehensive Bill bringing within its scope for the purpose of representation all the necessary local authorities that have been brought into being after the ushering in of democratic decentralisation.

Shri Warior (Trichur): I have only to make a few observations. In our society in India, new forces have emerged. In order to democratise the entire structure of the Constitution as well as the constitution of the Legislative Councils, more representation should be given to these new forces instead of ploughing the old field.

For instance, formerly the electoral colleges were constituted for all types of graduates. Now that is not enough. The Medical Council of India, for instance, has become an entirely different body; the medical graduates are different from the general run of graduates and require separate representation. So also is the Bar Association. There are other institutions among the educated classes like college professors and teachers and scientific workers. These people should find some representation in the higher Councils of the States wherever bicameral legislature exist. If it comes to that, I for one will vote for the entire abolition of these Councils, but as long as they are there, these forces must find representation there.

Not only that. In our new economic and social structure, the trade unions are playing a very important role, more important than anybody else in the sections of society. These trade unions also should be given some representation in our Development Councils and other Councils of a semi-official nature or advisory nature. Some of these organisations do get some representation like peasants' organisations or the co-operative societies which is a very big movement. Instead of giving representations to these institutions, the old pattern of giving representation to some chamber of commerce or this and that, which are of an old type, is continued. I do not say that many of them are not in existence, but their function in society is much less now. I have found for instance, in connection with block developmet committees that old landlords are given representation. They represent only themselves and not many more people. At the same time, if there is a peasant organisation, it is not given representation in place of the other one.

This sort of approach to the problem should go and a new democratic approach must be accepted by Government. For that matter, Government will be well advised to bring forward a comprehensive legislation covering the whole country, which will be acceptable to all the States, changing the entire system of functional representation especially in the Legislative Councils.

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): It will require amendment of the Constitution.

Shri Warior: Whenever it is advantageous to Government, they can bring forward any amendment to the Constitution; when it is not, the Constitution becomes a big block! The Constitution is only for recording whatever changes take place in society. Government must appreciate that position, apply its mind to it and bring forward some legislation which will satisfy the demand of the people in a developing and changing society.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): This Bill has a very limited object. It is limited only to repre-

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

sentation for local bodies. Other matters need not be brought into it. I submit that the other matters referred to by Shri S. N. Das and Shri Warior deserve consideration; they may be taken up in a different form and at a different time.

So far as this Bill is concerned, there is one observation I would like to make. In the amendment proposed regarding Andhra Pradesh, the proposal is to omit City and Town Committees. But regarding Mysore and West Bengal, the proposal is to insert Town Committees and Town Panchayats. These two together make rather inconsistent reading. The hon. Minister might explain why Town Committees are being omitted in the case of Andhra Pradesh and why the same Town Committees are being inserted in the case of West Bengal and Mysore. I find it rather difficult to understand. It is not sufficiently explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill why it is omitted in one case and inserted in the other case.

If the Bill is intended to regularise the constituencies of local bodies from which representatives are to be sent to the Upper House, I agree with Shri Shree Narayan Das that as far as possible there should be uniformerly in all the States of India.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड) : इस बिल में जो तब्दीली की गई है उसके बारे में मैं दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूं । जैसे आंध्र प्रदेश में म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज, जिला परिषद कैन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड और पंचायत समिति हैं उसी दृष्टि से वेस्ट बंगाल में डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड और लोकल बोर्डस हैं । ऐसी संस्थायें जो हैं वह हर प्रांत में हैं । जैसे अभी महाराष्ट्र में तालुका पंचायत समिति है उसी तरह से आंध्र प्रदेश में पंचायत समिति लिखा है । मतलब यह है कि अगर कौंसिल के लिये वोटर्स बनाने हैं तो एक ही नाम हर प्रांत में हों । मेरी रिक्वेस्ट इतनी ही है कि बार बार इस को करने के बजाय हर प्रदेश को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से लिखा जाये कि उनके यहां कौंसिल के जो वोटर्स हैं उनके जो पुराने नाम हैं उनको बदला गया और कौंसिल के लिये तालुका बोर्ड वगैरह जो हैं उसकी जगह पर तालुका डेवेलपमेंट बोर्ड बीच में आया, उसके बाद अब उसे तालुका पंचायत समिति कहते हैं । मेरा कहना यह है कि सारे देश में एक सी पालिसी होनी चाहिये । एक कानून हो और एक से नाम सब जगह पर होने चाहियें और जो बिल आये वह सारे प्रांतों के लिए आये ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा इतना ही कहना है ।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल को मैं अपन पूर्ण समर्थन देता हूं । इस में कोई भी ऐसी बात नहीं है जिस का मैं विरोध कर सकूं । लेकिन मुझे इस बात का बड़ा आश्चर्य है कि शासन पैच वर्क क्यों करता है । मैं मध्य प्रदेश की बात को ले कर कहना चाहता हूं कि पूरे देश में अब थ्री टायर पंचायतशाही कर दी गई है । थ्री टायर पंचायत में जो होता है वह यह कि पहले हमारे यहां उस को पंचायत परिषद् कहा जाता है, फिर जनपद होता है और उस के बाद जिला परिषद् होती है । इन सब को रिप्रेजेन्टेशन कौसिल में आना चाहिये । इसके बारे में हमारी कोई योजना नहीं है । वास्तव में मध्य प्रदेश में और राजस्थान में विधान परिषद् हो जन संघ इस के विरोध में है, लेकिन जब सब जगह विधान परिषद् रक्खी जाती है तो मध्य प्रदेश में उसे क्यों नहीं होना चाहिये यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है । यदि परिषद् सब जगह बांटी जाती है तो मध्य प्रदेश को भी परिषद् मिलनी चाहिये, ऐसा मेरा सुझाव है ।

यदि शासन का यह कहना है कि मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने उन को लिखा नहीं है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि केन्द्र का भी यह कर्त्तव्य है कि यदि कोई स्टेट कांस्टिट्यूशन के खिलाफ काम करती हो तो उस स्टेट को वह खुद लिखे, और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को भी लिखना चाहिये था कि वहां पर अपर हाउस क्यों नहीं है । पहले जब मध्य भारत था तब मंडल हुआ करता था, उस का नाम भी इस बिल में नहीं है । लेकिन अभी मैं ने देखा . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When there is no second chamber in Madhya Pradesh, how are you concerned with this Bill?

श्री बड़े : अभी मैंने देखा कि आंध्र प्रदेश को गवर्नमेंट ने लिखा । आंध्र प्रदेश को लिखने के बाद आप व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ।

"West Bengal—"District Boards" and "Local Boards" may be substituted by "Zila Parishads" and "Anchalik Parishads". Also, "Town Committees" may be added to the list."

जिस प्रकार से आंध्र प्रदेश में वैसा करने के लिए आप लिखते हैं वैसे ही हर जगह के लिए आप की जिम्मेदारी है कि आप लिखें कि कांस्टिट्यूशन के अनुसार हर राज्य में काम होना चाहिये, और आप को देखना चाहिये, कि वह संविधान का परिपालन कर रहे हैं या नहीं ।

इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर महोदय इस पर विचार करें । मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे ला मिनिस्टर साहब जो हैं वह स्वयम् संविधान के सब से बड़े संरक्षक हैं । उन को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को लिखना चाहिये कि दरअस्ल आप के यहां अपर हाउस क्यों नहीं है । जिला परिषद् जो है उस को रिप्रेजेण्टेशन मिलना चाहिये और इस के लिए योग्य स्थान विधान परिषद् हो सकती है या विधान सभा हो सकती है । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को इस बारे में लिखें और इस प्रकार का बिल यहां बार-बार लाने के बजाय, जैसा अभी मेरे मित्र ने कहा, एक कंप्रिहेन्सिव बिल आना चाहिये । मैं कैंप्रिहेन्सिव बिल लाने का जोर से समर्थन करता हूं ।

15.26 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): I agree with some of the previous speakers that there should be a comprehensive Bill. It is unfortunate that many Bills are brought before the Parliament in a piece meal manner.

The purpose of the Upper Chamber, as it appears to me, is that it should give representation to certain interests, certain special sections of the society. The amendment here deals with local bodies. There are other sections also. Unless we were clear in our minds as to which section, what interests, required representation in the Upper House, we could not properly deal with this whole subject.

Differences will arise. Various States from time to time bring amendments in their local bodies Acts. Not only these few States, but others also have made amendments. They will continue to make amendments. If every time amendments are made by the States, a Bill is to be brought before the House, it would be a long process, and we will not know what we are about to do. Therefore, I think that there should be a general provision in the law that wherever State Governments made any amendments, those alterations should automatically be incor-

[Shri A. N. Vidyalankar]

porated in the Act. Or, we should have a committee to go into the whole question. I personally feel that a committee should go into the whole question of the composition of the Upper Houses in the States.

At present, the way in which these Upper Chambers are constituted in the States, they look futile. I know, in certain States people just ridicule them. Practically, there is only duplication of work, and nothing more. I agree, these Upper Chambers can be made useful, and they can have some usefulness of their own, but in order to make them really useful, we should review the whole thoroughly, and provide for and prepare a schedule of all those interests that were fit to be represented.

In certain States I know that all the teachers are voters and had representation, but teachers of the oriental subjects were debarred from exercising that right. In certain other States, certain categories of teachers enjoys those rights, while others do not.

This kind of anomalistic position should be avoided. We should have a thorough review of the whole matter. I agree with some of the Members' who have suggested, for instance that co-operative societies should have representation, industrial workers teachers, universities, etc., should have representation. These are the classes that should have representation and such classes should be included in the schedule. We might leave it to the States and they might suggest to the Centre, so that we may have a comprehensive Bill. If the States want to make changes those changes should be automatically incorporated. Every time a Bill need not be brought over here. Unless we deal with the whole problem in a comprehensive and thorough manner I think it would be a waste of time and energy to have small Bills considered and passed every now and then, in a piece-meal manner. I wish that a comprehensive Bill on these lines after a thorough study should be brought forward. So far as this Bill is concerned, it was stated that it was a formal matter and I do not raise any objections and it should be passed. I think the Minister should not leave the matter here and he should make some steps to bring a more comprehensive Bill in near future and remove the anomalies that have been pointed out in the House.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबांकी) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, इस विधेयक पर बोलते हुए कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह बताया कि कुछ प्रदेशों में विधान परिषदों की व्यवस्था है और कुछ में नहीं है, और इस चीज को सामने लाते हुए यह तर्क उपस्थित किया गया कि जिन प्रदेशों में विधान परिषदों की व्यवस्था नहीं है वहां इनकी व्यवस्था की जाये और इस तरह से समस्त देश में एक तरह की व्यवस्था हो जायेगी ।

मैं उसी तर्क को लेकर मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जिन प्रदेशों में विधान परिषदों की व्यवस्था नहीं है, अच्छा है और अच्छा हो कि जिन प्रदेशों में उनकी व्यवस्था है उसको समाप्त करके सारे देश में एकरूपता लायी जाये । इस के सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक तर्क यह है कि जो अप्रत्यक्ष चुनाव होते हैं वे बेमतलब के होते हैं और जो लोग आम चुनावों में हार जाते हैं उनको कहीं न कहीं स्थान देने के लिए ये होते हैं । साथ ही साथ इन अप्रत्यक्ष चुनावों में जबरदस्त भ्रष्टाचार और पक्षपात होता है और दबाव से ये चुनाव जीते जाते हैं और इसके कई नमूने देश के सामने आ चुके हैं, और मैं भी कुछ मिसालें रखने की कोशिश करूंगा, और चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसा विधेयक लावें जिससे संविधान में जो यह विधान

परिषदों को बनाने की व्यवस्था है अप्रत्यक्ष चुनावों के जरिये, उसको समाप्त किया जाए ।

स्थानीय निकायों को इन चुनावों में वोट का हक देने की बात कही गयी । उसी सन्दर्भ में पंचायतों का भी जिक्र आया और उनको वोट का अधिकार देने की बात कही गई । लेकिन हमारे सामने राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला परिषदों और पंचायतों के चनावों के नमूने है कि जनता के ज्यादा वोटों को कानून की गलियों में फंसाते हुए घटा कर उन्होंने सत्तारूढ़ दल के वर्चस्व को कायम किया है । इससे ज्यादा और कुछ नहीं किया है । राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश की जिला परिषदों के चुनावों का नतीजा सामने है । उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में विरोधियों की संख्या डेढ़ सौ से भी अधिक है लेकिन एक ही ऐसा जिला है जहां विरोधी जिला परिषद् के अध्यक्ष बन सके, और कहीं नहीं बन सके । यही हालत राजस्थान में और दूसरी जगहों पर है । इसी लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि ये जो अप्रत्यक्ष चुनाव होते हैं ये बेमतलब के होते हैं और इनको समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये ।

ज्यादा वोटों को भ्रष्ट करना, या उन पर दबाव डालना आदि सम्भव नहीं है, लेकिन जब लाखों वोट घट कर सैकड़ों में रह जाते है तो उन पर दबाव भी पड़ सकता है और उनको पैसे से भी खरीदा जा सकता है ।

विधान परिषदों को जाने दीजिये । राज्य सभा में भी कुछ माननीय सदस्य पैसे के जरिये वोटें खरीद कर चुन कर आए हैं । एक दो चुनाव की तो चुनाव याचिका भी चल रही हैं । चूंकि वे मामले अदालत में हैं इसलिये मैं उनके सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता ।

इन सब चीजों को सामने रखते हुए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जो विधान परिषदों के चुनाव के लिए कुछ थोड़े लोगों को वोट का अधिकार देने की बात कही जाती है वह उचित नहीं है । स्थानीय निकाय, सहकार समितियां या पंचायत समितियां स्वयं अप्रत्यक्ष चुनावों से चुन कर आती है, वे थोड़े लोगों की नुमायन्दा होती हैं, और वहां थोड़े लोगों के नुमायन्दे आगे चल कर और भी थोड़े लोगों को चुनते हैं । इससे स्थिति बहुत भयावह हो जाती है और इस प्रकार जनतंत्र पर एक तरह से कुठाराघात होता है ।

हम पाकिस्तान के बारे में कहते हैं कि वहां पर बुनियादी जनतंत्र है और उसका नतीजा यह है कि जनता के बड़े वोटों को कम करके सत्तारूढ़ दल के वर्चस्व को कायम रखा जाता है । वही व्यवस्था इस देश में भी विधान परिषदों में और लोकल बाडीज में हम कर रहे हैं और उसी चीज को ले दूसरे की आलोचना करते है ।

तो इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि बजाय इस तरह के रोज कानून बना कर कुछ लोगों को वोट देने का अधिकार दें उनको विधान परिषदों और राज्य सभा आदि संस्थाओं को समाप्त करने का विधेयक लाना चाहिये । इस प्रकार के अप्रत्यक्ष चुनाव बेमतलब के होते है और जो लोग काम के नहीं रह जाते और चुनाव में हार जाते हैं उनको स्थान देने के लिए इनका उपयोग होता है । उनके लिए इनको आराम गाह बनाया गया है । मैं ये शब्द इस्तेमाल करना नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन ऐसा करने के लिए मुझे मजबूर होना पड़ा है । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस व्यवस्था को समाप्त किया जाए, और जो कारण मैंने ऊपर दिए उन की वजह से मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूं ।

Some hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Chairman: How much time does the hon. Minister require?

Shri Jagannatha Rao: About ten minutes.

Mr. Chairman: I should like to accommodate all but there is not much time now. It is a short Bill and a short time is allotted. I shall give two or three minutes each.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी (खजुराहो) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे इस विषय में कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना है । मैं तो विधि मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आज देश में जो केन्द्रित शासन चल रहा है उसको विकेन्द्रित करने की ओर उन्होंने कदम उठाया है । वह आन्ध्र प्रदेश विधान परिषद् के चुनाव के लिए टाउन एरिया के सम्बन्ध में बिल लाए हैं और रिप्रेजेन्टेशन आफ पीपिल्स ऐक्ट में उसके द्वारा संशोधन करना चाहते हैं । इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

लेकिन मेरा यह निवेदन है कि क्या यह अच्छा नहीं होता कि वह सारे देश के लिए ऐसा एक बिल लाते । अगर वह सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण करना चाहते हैं तो सारे देश के लिए उनको ऐसा बिल लाना चाहिये था जैसा कि वह आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लिए लाए हैं । अलग अलग प्रान्त के लिए इस तरह का बिल लाना शोभा नहीं देता । इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि बजाय रोज एक ऐसा बिल लाने के सारे देश के लिए एक बिल लावें, जिसके द्वारा सब जगह सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण हो और देश में सब जगह खुशहाली हो ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): अधिष्ठाता महोदय, इस बिल का उद्देश्य अच्छा है और इसको मंत्री महोदय अच्छी नीयत से लाए है, लेकिन मुझे पता नहीं चलता कि इतने छोटे से बिल से देश की समस्याओं का हल कैसे हो सकता है । आज देश में जनतंत्र के लिए जिस जागृति की आवश्यकता है वह नहीं है, न देश में वह एटमासफियर है जिसकी जनतंत्र के लिए जरूरत है । मैं नहीं समझता कि इस हाउस में इस तरह का एक छोटा सा बिल लाने से वह जरूरत कैसे पूरी हो सकती है ।

जिन प्रदेशों में विधान परिषदें नहीं है वहां भी काम चल रहा है, वहां कोई काम अटका नहीं है, वहां कोई अव्यवस्था नहीं है, कोई अराजकता नहीं है, वहां शासन खराब नहीं चल रहा । जिन प्रदेशों में विधान परिषदें हैं वहां लोग मिन्नतें मनाते हैं ।

आज देश को जरूरत इस बात की है कि कम से कम खर्चा किया जाए । आज जो लोग इन संस्थाओं में चुन कर आते हैं उनकी काबलियत का कोई स्टैंडर्ड नहीं होता । यहां बारबार जिक्र किया गया डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का और आंचलिक कमेटियों का । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि दुनिया का कौन सा ला है, लेकिन मैं अपनी आंखों से देखता हूं कि जो एक कालिज का प्रिंसिपल है और जो एम० ए० एल० टी० है, उस ने युनिवरसिटी में रेकार्ड वोट किया है । उसको सोने का तमगा मिला है । उस ने टीप किया है लेकिन उसका कैरेक्टर रोल आकर लिखता है, वह आदमी जो कि दर्जा चार पास है यानी डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का चेअरमैन और आंचलिक परिषद् का चेअरमैन इनको उसका कैरेक्टर रोल लिखने का हक दे दिया गया है । चार दर्जे पास कर के अपर प्राइमरी पास कर के, कैरेक्टर रोल उस काबिल एम० ए० एल० टी० पास प्रिंसिपल का लिखता है । उसका मुआयना और इंस्पेक्शन विशेषा दर्जा चार पास व्यक्ति । इसलिये मेरा यह

कहना है कि यह जो सिस्टम है वह ऐड़ी से चोटी तक गलत है और हमें इस गलत सिस्टम को बदलना पड़ेगा ।

यह बात हमारे जनतंत्र के लिए कोई कम अशोभनीय नहीं है कि यू० पी० के 430 एम०एल०एज० विधान परिषद् के लिए वोट डालने गये जिन में से कि 14 एम० एल० एज० के वोट खारिज हो गये क्योंकि वह ठीक नहीं डाले गये । उन महाशयों को यह पता नहीं था कि निशान दाई तरफ़ लगाया जाना है या बाई तरफ़ लगाया जाता है । अब इस तरह से कब तक आप जनतंत्र के साथ खिलवाड़ करते रहेंगे । आखिर इस जनतंत्र की खिल्ली आप कब तक उड़ाते रहेंगे ? इस बारे में आप को वाकई सुधार करना है । अगर आप आज इस बात पर गौर नहीं करेंगे तो दस साल बाद आपको इस पर गौर करना पड़ेगा । अगर आप इस जनतंत्र को प्योरीफाइड रखना चाहते हैं, उसको पवित्र बनाये रखना चाहते हैं और जो महात्मा गांधी चाहते थे उसे करना चाहते है तो आपको यह लाजिम है कि आप ऐसा कानून बनाइये कि शराबी को वोट देने का हक न हो, अश्लील सिनेमा देखने वालों को वोट देने का हक न हो, करप्शन करने वाले और झूठ बोलने वाले को वोट डालने का हक न हो । ऐसा कर के ही आप जनतंत्र को पवित्र रख सकेंगे । मेरी यह बात मुमकिन है आपको बिकोज टाइम मालूम देती हो लेकिन गांधी जी जिस जनतंत्र को कायम करना चाहते थे वह आज जनतंत्र कायम नहीं हो सका है । छोटे छोटे बिल इस के लिये कुछ नहीं कर सकते है । आप इस के लिए एक कम्प्रीहैंसिव बिल लाइये और जो फालतू लोग पड़े हुए हैं, जो पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं, कुछ जानते बूझते नहीं हैं और जो वोट भी सही तौर से नहीं डाल सकते है उन को लेने की जरूरत नहीं है । अगर आप का निजाम सही होता, आपका जनतंत्र सही चलता तो मैं आप से सच कहता हूं कि मेरा जैसा अयोग्य आदमी यहां नहीं आ सकता था । मैं एक बहुत मामूली तीन बैलों का किसान हूं । नीम के पेड़ के नीचे चारपाई डालकर बैठने वाला व्यक्ति हूं और झोंपड़े में मैं रहने वाला एक बहुत मामूली इन्सान हूं । मेरे आने का कोई चांस नहीं था अगर आपका अमालनामा स्याह न रहा होता । अगर आपका अमालनामा आगे भी स्याह रहा तो मैं आयन्दा भी आ सकता हूं । लेकिन अगर आपका सुधार हो जाय तो मुझे कोई जरूरत नहीं है कि मैं आपकी मुखालफत करूं । आखिर नमक सत्याग्रह में मैं आप के साथ था । डांडी कूच में भी आपके साथ था । सन् 30 और 33 में स्वाधीनता संग्राम में मैंने आप के साथ वर्क किया है, आप के साथ जेल में रहा हूं । मैं ने आप के साथ पब्लिक वर्क किया है । और मुल्क को आजाद कराने के लिए सफर किया है । अगर आप अपना सुधार कर लें तो मेरे जैसे आदमियों को कोई जरूरत नहीं है कि वह आपकी मुखाल त करें । लफ्ज मुखालिफ़ यूरोप का दिया हुआ है । हम आप के मुखालिफ़ नहीं है बल्कि हम तो आपके शुभचिंतक है, वैलविशर है और खैरख्वाह हैं । हम आपको सही रास्ता दिखलाने के लिए यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं । हम आपके मुखालिफ़ नहीं है । आज इस बात की बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि सरकार एक कम्प्रीहैंसिव बिल लाये और उस में यह प्राविजन जरूर करे कि यह जो बेकार की एम० एल० सीज० की बौडी बनी हुई है, जिसे कि आप विधान परिषद् कहते हैं उस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । जब तक देश का प्रत्येक बालिग वोट की क़ीमत नहीं समझेगा तब तक आपका यह जनतंत्र कामयाब नहीं हो सकता है । इसके साथ ही साथ यह तादाद नहीं बढ़ानी चाहिए । जरूरत इस बात की है कि एक कम्प्रेहैंसिव बिल लाया जाय और उस में उचित

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

परिवर्तन किये जायें । अभी जो 530 मैम्बर्स बैठते हैं उन के स्थान पर केवल 100 मैम्बर्स होने चाहिए । वे 100 मैम्बर्स जब पार्लियामेंट बैठती है, बजट सैशन या विंटर सैशन होता है, तो उस में आकर वे काम करें। उन की कोई तनख्वाह नहीं होनी चाहिए । उन का कोई टी० ए०, डी० ए० नहीं होना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय : आप बिल के बारे में कुछ कहिये । अभी जो आप कह रहे हैं वह मौजूदा बिल से सम्बन्धित नहीं है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : बिल के बारे में ही मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि सरकार एक कम्प्रीहैंसिव बिल लाये । मेरा कहना है कि आपने जिला परिषदों और आंचलिक परिषदों आदि को जो रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिया है, उस से और ज्यादा नुकसान होगा । जब तक आप यह कानून नहीं बनायेंगे कि जिसको अधिकार दिया जाता है जिसको सम्मान दिया जाता है, जिसे इज्जत दी जाती है, आदर दिया जाता है, उसको तनख्वाह नहीं मिलनी चाहिये तब तक सच्चा जनतंत्र देश में स्थापित नहीं हो सकता है । ऐसे सम्मानित व्यक्तियों का तनख्वाहें लेना हमारी संस्कृति के विरुद्ध है । जो अधिकार आप टाउन कमेटीज, जिला परिषदों और आंचलिक परिषदों को दे रहे हैं वह अधिकार आप उस वक्त दीजियेगा जब उन लोगों के लिए यह क्वालिफिकेशन ले डाउन कर दी जाय कि वे कम से कम ग्रेजुएट अवश्य हों । ग्रेजुएट व्यक्ति ही इन परिषदों के सभापति बन सकें ।

Mr. Chairman: I must call you to order. It is quite irrelevant. There is not much time. This Bill must be passed before 4 O'clock. Shri Radhe Lal Vyas.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन). सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य केवल यह है कि कुछ राज्यों में स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासी संस्थाओं की लिस्ट्स में जो परिवर्तन हुए हैं उन के अनुसार लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 के फोर्थ शेड्यूल की लिस्ट को मोडिफाई कर के अपटुडेट बनाना है । इसी उद्देश्य को सामने रखकर यह संशोधन विधेयक सदन् के सामने लाया गया है । इस में किसी को कोई ऐतराज नहीं हो सकता है लेकिन मैं यह नहीं समझ सका कि अभी तक कुछ राज्यों में जो कुछ परिवर्तन जरूरी करने चाहिए थे वे क्यों नहीं किये जा रहे हैं ? जैसे कि संविधान में यह प्राविजन है कि मध्य प्रदेश में लैजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल रहेगी तो अभी तक लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम को संशोधित क्यों नहीं किया गया? अब उस के लिए यह जवाब हो सकता है कि अभी मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट नहीं चाहती । अब वह न भी चाहे लेकिन पीपुल्स रिप्रैजेंटेशन ऐक्ट को संशोधित कर के उस में उसका समावेश करने में कौन सी आपत्ति है ?

कुछ मित्रों ने सुझाव दिया कि इस पर विचार किये जाने की जरूरत है कि लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल का जिस तरीके से निर्माण होता है, जिस तरीके से प्रतिनिधित्व उस में होता है, आज के युग में जब कि हमारा संविधान बन कर सन् 1950 से लागू हुआ था तो उस के बाद में काफ़ी परिवर्तन हुए । लेबर यूनियंस, कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज और पंचायतों को काफ़ी अधिकार मिले है । और भी कई फील्ड्स में साइंटिस्ट्स, टैकनिकल पर्सनल आदि लोगों के लिए असेम्बली है । लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल के उद्देश्य का ही कुछ हमारे मित्रों ने विरोध किया है वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । अगर जनतंत्र को हमें देश में चलाना है तो लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल जनतंत्र के लिए

बहुत जरूरी है । अब हर आदमी आम चुनाव में खड़ा होना पसन्द ही नहीं करेगा और आम चुनाव लड़ना हर आम आदमी के लिए बड़ा मुश्किल भी होगा इसलिए कुछ ऐसे आदमी जो विशेष ज्ञान रखते हैं, विशेष योग्यता किन्हीं क्षेत्रों में रखते हैं और जिनको कि ऐक्सपर्ट ओपीनियन की बड़ी जरूरत होती है ऐसे लोगों को जनतंत्र में मौका मिलना चाहिए ताकि वे अपने अनुभव और ज्ञान का लाभ देश को दे सकें और ऐसे लोगों के लिए ही यह लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल बनी हुई हैं । जनतंत्र खर्चीला जरूर होता है लेकिन यह बहुत आवश्यक होता है, कि सभी देश के लोगों की और सभी हितों की राय से, सलाह मशविरे से, देश का कामकाज चले और शासन व्यवस्था चले इसलिए यह लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल रक्खी गयी गयी है । इसलिए मेरे कुछ मित्रों ने जब लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल का विरोध किया है तो वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । जनतांत्रिक ढांचे में यह आवश्यक है कि यह लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल रहें और इसकी व्यवस्था खूब सोच विचार के बाद की गई थी ।

Mr. Chairman: I would like to tell the hon. Member that we are covering a much wider field than what is relevant to the Bill.

Shri Radhe Lal Vyas: It is the suggestion to the Government that they should examine the question from the different points of view which have been advanced here. With these words, I close.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : सभापति महोदय यह लोक प्रतिनिधित्व (संशोधन विधेयक) में इस बात का विधान किया गया है कि जिन राज्यों में वोट देने की पावर्स डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्डस और जिला परिषदों और दूसरी स्थानीय स्वायत्तशासी संस्थाओं को प्राप्त नहीं है उनको भी वोटर बनाया जाय । लेकिन जैसा कि माननीय रामसेवक यादव ने कहा है मेरी समझ में लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । अभी व्यास जी ने यह तर्क उठाया कि उसमें कुछ खास जानकार लोगों को रखा जाय तो मेरा कहना है कि वह नौमिनेशन का प्राविजन अलरैडी बिल में मौजूद है । किसी खास कला तथा विद्या आदि के जो जानकार लोग है उनको नौमिनेट किया जाता है.....

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल में ही तो उन्हें रखा जाता है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल और राज्य सभा दोनों में किया जाता है ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : लेकिन आप जो यह लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल खत्म करने को कहते है तो फिर उनका नौमिनेशन कैसे होगा ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : लोक सभा में नौमिनेट कर दीजिये ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इस सिलसिले में मेरा कहना यह है कि जैसा कि श्री रामसेवक यादव ने बतलाया है कि अगर इन सब का वोट कर दिया जाता है तो इनडाइरैक्ट इलैक्शन में रूलिंग पार्टी को फ़ायदा होता है । कभी कभी रूलिंग पार्टी भी इस मामले में हार जाती है और आमतौर से गुंडे लोग इस तरह के वोटरों पर कब्जा करते है और उनको बन्द करके वोट दे देते हैं । कानपुर के मेयर के एलेक्शन में ऐसा हुआ है जहां पर एक दल ने रुपया ले कर बेचा ? पूरी राजनीति करप्ट होती है । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आप इनडाइरैक्ट एलेक्शन को चाहे वह जिला बोर्डों के हों चाहे वह लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल के हों और चाहे वह विकास समितियों के

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

हों इन सारे इनडाइरैक्ट एलेक्शंस को समाप्त कर दें । अगर आप उनको रखना ही नहीं चाहते हैं और वाक़ई में बिल्कुल मुखालिफ़ हैं कि लेजिस्लेटिव कौसिलों को रखा जाय लेकिन अगर उनको आपको रखना ही पड़ता है तो उनका भी एलेक्शन डाइरैक्ट होना चाहिये । इस तरीक़े का प्राविजन पीपुलस रिप्रेजेंटेशन ऐक्ट में लाया जाय ताकि यह दिक्कतें और भ्रष्टाचार रुके । नहीं तो यह होगा कि राजस्थान, यू० पी० और दूसरे प्रदेशों की तरह एम० एल० एज० और अन्य संस्थाओं के मेम्बरों के वोट खरीदे जायेंगे । मुझे मालूम है कि राज्य सभा के एक सदस्य ने एम० एल० एज० के वोट खरीद लिए । जो मामूली टाउन एरिया कमेटीज और डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्डज के मेम्बर होते हैं, वे तो खरीदे ही जाते हैं, लेकिन एम० एल० एज० और एम० पी० ज० भी खरीदे जाते हैं । अगर यही व्यवस्था चलती रही तो पूरी राजनीति भ्रष्ट होगी ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय इस बिल को वापस लें । अव्वल तो लेजिस्लेटिव कौसिल्ज को खत्म ही कर देना चाहिए, लेकिन अगर उनको रखना ही है, तो उनके चुनाव इनडायरेक्ट नहीं कराने चाहिए, बल्कि डायरेक्ट कराने चाहिए, ताकि जो लोग उन में आयें, उन को भी जनता की सेवा करने का मौका मिले, वर्ना आज तो उनकी कोई जिम्मेदारी ही नहीं है—थोड़े से आदमियों को पकड़ कर वोट ले लिए और फिर छः साल मजे में बैठे रहे इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को वापस लिया जाये और नये बिल में ऐसा प्राविजन रखा जाये कि लेजिस्लेटिव कौसिल्ज के मेम्बरों का चुनाव डायरेक्ट हो ।

श्री कु० छ० वर्मा (सुल्तानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सदन के सामने जो बिल लाया गया है, उसका दायरा बहुत ही महदूद है, लेकिन कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इसको विस्तार देना चाहा । मैं समझता हूं कि जिस उद्देश्य से यह बिल लाया गया है, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उस विस्तार के लिए इन्तजार नहीं किया जा सकता था, जैसा कि कुछ माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं । इस बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ़ आबजेक्टस एंड रीजन्ज में बहुत साफ़ तौर पर लिखा है:—

> "Unless the lists of these local authorities are kept up-to-date, there are difficulties in the holding of bye-elections from the local authorities' constituencies."

यह कहा गया है कि हम इस बात की इन्तजार करें कि एक बहुत काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल इस सदन में लाया जाये, लेकिन यह बीच में जो वाई-इलेक्शन्ज की बात आ जाती है, उसकी वजह से इन्तजार नहीं किया जा सकता है । मैं नहीं समझता कि कहां तक यह बुद्धिमानी का परिचय होगा कि हम एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल की इन्तजार करें और जो संस्थायें अब नहीं रह गई हैं, जो एबालिश और आब्सोलीट हो गई हैं, वे भी कायम रहें और वे वाई-इलेक्शन के वक्त रास्ते में हायल हों और उन की वजह से दिक्कतें पैदा हों । इसलिये जो संस्थायें, जो लोकल एथारिटीज अब नहीं रह गई हैं, उन के बजाये जो दूसरी संस्थायें कायम हो गई हैं, उन का भी इस एन्ट्री में आ जाना बहुत ही जरूरी है, वर्ना वाई-इलेक्शन्ज नहीं हो सकते हैं ।

मैं समझता हूं कि इस संशोधन की बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यकता थी और इस को जल्द से जल्द लाया जाना चाहिए था । जिस महदूद दायरे में यह बिल लाया गया है, वह बहुत ही आवश्यक है और माननीय सदन को इसे जल्द से जल्द पास करना चाहिए ।

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): While discussing this

Bill, I would like to refer to the non-official Bill moved by Shri Shree Narayan Das here, which was held up for want of quorum. It refers to the composition of the Councils in general. This Bill is restricted to certain States where by-elections are coming. I feel it is high time Government came forward with a comprehensive Bill about the composition of the councils in various States.

After the framing of the Constitution, new labour unions, cooperative institutions, etc. have sprung up, which also deserve proper representation in the councils. Certain qualifications are laid down in the Constitution itself for nomination to the councils and Rajya Sabha, but it is never done in accordance with those qualifications; it is usually done in a partisan spirit, with the result that the real intentions of the framers of the Constitution are not fulfilled.

Also, it was never meant that members are nominated to the councils or Rajya Sabha and then they are made full-fledged Cabinet ministers. How can they be responsible to the electorate? This should be considered. When the non-official Bill of Mr. Shree Narayan Das is pending, which refers to the various changes with regard to the composition of councils in general, it would be more proper for Government to come forward with a comprehensive and detailed scheme and do some rethinking about the composition of the councils to give effect to the real intentions of the Constitution-makers. I say this because there has been a regular misuse of the provisions on account of indirect election and lot of corruption also. Sometimes, voters were actually purchased and even members nominated on Congress tickets got defeated on account of underhand dealings. It is prejudicial to the ruling party and the nation as a whole. So, even if Government think that the councils and Rajya Sabha should be allowed to exist, their composition should be reconsidered and proper representation should be given to co-operative societies, labour unions, etc. which have sprung up during the last 15 years.

I do appreciate that this particular Bill is necessitated on account of the by-elections which are taking place and on account of those organisations which are no more in existence. But I reiterate my suggestion that Government should do some rethinking about this matter and come forward with a comprehensive Bill.

Shri A. K. Sen: Sir, I am very thankful for the almost unanimous support which has come from all sections of the House for this Bill. Its purpose is very limited. I hope that is appreciated before we are called upon to discuss wider subjects. The purpose is limited, namely, to provide for those units in the local authorities in various States which have now been abolished by local laws and in whose places other units have been set up. We have to bring into the picture those new units because the old units are not functioning at all.

The question of a comprehensive Bill does not arise, because as and when State laws create new units in the body of local autonomy and abolish old ones, we have amended the law. In 1963 we amended the fourth schedule by incorporating for Madras and other States new panchayats and other bodies set up by local laws. These States have set them up later and therefore we had to bring this Bill. That is the only purpose, because elections have to be held and other arrangements have to be carried through.

I am always envious of Mr. Yashpal Singh for the great knack he has of elevating any subject however ordinary it may be, from the mundane world into the much higher atmosphere, reminding us of perfect men, perfect electorates, perfect representatives without any vice whatsoever, with no ordinary failures, not people like us, but all people like Mr.

[Shri A. K. Sen]

Yashpal Singh. Then I am afraid the House will have only one man Mr. Yashpal Singh—and no other. But those are much wider questions into which I do not think it is either the occasion or the proper thing to go. Let us leave those wider objects for other occasions to discuss. There is no doubt that there are many improvements which may be made into the whole mechanism of electing representatives, but I doubt very much if that improvement can be achieved only by changing the law. That I have said repeatedly.

16 hrs.

I do not think our laws need much change, to be quite frank. In fact, they are model laws for the rest of the world and many countries have adopted them as model laws. Even our machinery, with all the deficiencies which are inherent in running an election involving 200 millions of voters, has stood the test of time and it has given to this country a system of election based on universal adult franchise which is not only a marvel for this country but a marvel for the rest of the world. Many people have expressed their admiration outside our country, at the way we have done our elections, the impartiality which we have maintained, the fairness which we have ensured and the way in which electors have gone into their booths un-hampered by any violence or force and un-interfered with by religious or other passions which we have made illegal

In any event, if there are any further deficiencies in the law itself, about which I am not quite sure, it should be attended to. But this is not the proper occasion because we have to think of it in other contexts when proper legislation is introduced or contemplated. This is a particular, very small, non-controversial matter that the schedules have become out of date because local authorities have changed, new bodies have come up and old bodies have disappeared. Therefore, when we have to conduct elections to the legislative councils we might bring in these new bodies and delete the old units which are no longer functioning. This is the only purpose, I hope it will be appreciated, and therefore there will be no difficulty in understanding the object of this legislation.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: We shall now take up the Bill clause by clause. There are no amendments. Therefore, the question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Sir, while the Bill is being passed, I have again to raise the same query which I raised in the beginning and which remain unclarified even now. I want to know why in the case of Andhra Pradesh the City and Town Committees are being omitted and why the same are being substituted in the case of West Bengal and Mysore. If the City and Town Committees are essential parts of the local authorities and if they are required in one part of India, in one State, I believe the same should be included in other States and other parts of India too. This is not, as I pointed out to you, explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons,

why this difference is growing between State to State in the matter of composition of constituencies to the Upper House for election from local authorities. I expected that while the hon. Minister spoke he would throw some light on the question that I raised, but, shall I say, that I have not yet got the light which I expected from him.

Shri A. K. Sen: I thought that what I said applied in each particular case, that we are bringing in only those units which have been set up and deleting those units which have been demolished by the respective local laws. The answer, I thought, was obvious. In Andhra Pradesh city and town committees no longer exist under the law which has set up other committees and in Mysore new units have come in, named town panchayats. Therefore we are inserting them. In West Bengal in the place of district boards the local laws have set up zila parishads; therefore, zila parishads have to be substituted. In place of local boards they have substituted *anchalik parishads* and town committee; therefore, they have to be substituted. The reason is obvious. Since different States have not followed the same pattern nor the same terminology for the respective local authorities that they have set up the differences must necessarily persist.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.07 hrs.

SEEDS BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Sir, on behalf of Shri C. Subramaniam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for regulating the quality of certain seeds for sale, and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Bade (Khargone): Sir, I want to raise a point of order. We received the copies of the Seeds Bill but there is no financial memorandum accompanying the Seeds Bill. According to rule 69 on page 36 of the Rules of Procedure:—

"A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law."

The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): It was circulated to hon. Members here also.

Shri Bade: The financial memorandum may be there to the Bill introduced in the Rajya Sabha; but it is not here. There is no memorandum attached to this. So we cannot discuss the recurring and non-recurring expenditure that will be incurred in its administration. We have also to discuss the expenditure which the Government will incur on appointing seed inspectors, seed analysts and laboratories and in order to discuss that and criticize the whole thing, we must have the full memorandum of the expenses which the Government will incur. So, I think that unless and until that financial memorandum is given to us, we cannot fully criticize the Bill here. We cannot give our opinion also without having the full financial memorandum of the expenses which the Government is going to incur. It is as sure as anything that if the Seeds Bill is passed, the Government will appoint seed inspectors, seed analysts and also the laboratories. So, my submission is that according to rule 69 the financial memorandum ought to have been attached to this Bill so that this House could criticize the Government and give its opinion regarding the expenditure that is going to be incurred.

Mr. Chairman: From the material before me I find that the financial memorandum is already attached to the Bill that was passed by the Rajya Sabha and no additional matter is expected to be given to the Lok Sabha. Here the expenditure and all these items are included in the financial memorandum as far as I see. It is circulated along with the Bill. There is no new point that has been raised by the hon. Member which entitles him to raise a point of order.

Shri Bade: Are we not entitled to know, when copies of the Bill are given to us after they are passed by the Rajya Sabha, as to what the Rajya Sabha has done about this financial memorandum?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Along with the original Bill, it was circulated to the Members of the Lok Sabha.

Shri Bade: Whether there is some connection . .

Mr. Chairman: There is no alteration to the original one that was circulated along with the Bill

Shri Bade: How can we know it? Because the Chair says it so, shall we take it for granted?

Mr. Chairman: I understand from the office that copies were circulated to the Members of the Lok Sabha when the Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

Shri Warior (Trichur): That is true. But supposing this Financial Memorandum is not received by a particular Member, how can he criticise it? The Financial Memorandum must be attached to the Bill itself and not separately.

Shri Bade: How can we know whether the Rajya Sabha has made some amendment in the Financial Memorandum or not? How can we know it without receiving the same Financial Memorandum again? We cannot know it.

Shri Rane (Buldana): There cannot be any amendment to the Financial Memorandum that is attached to the Bill. The Rajya Sabha cannot make any amendment to the Financial Memorandum. (*Interruption*)

Mr. Chairman: Order, order, I am considering the matter. I shall certainly take advantage of your suggestions. Has the Minister got to say anything on this?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There has been no change whatsoever.

Mr. Chairman: I accept the Minister's statement. There is no change. It was circulated earlier and no fresh notice of it need be given. If by any chance, a particular Member has not received it, that can be brought to the notice of the authorities concerned. But that cannot hold up the discussion of the Bill here. That is my ruling. In future, I think, the office will take particular notice of this and see that all the relevant papers are circulated to the Members.

Shri Warior: Not to be circulated separately but along with the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: All the suggestions are on record and they will be gone into and acted upon.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav (Nanded): I have got a copy of the Bill here but there is no Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Financial Memorandum, etc. attached to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: I have given a ruling on that. The hon. Minister.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sure this Bill which is rather long over due will receive unanimous blessings of this House. The House is fully seized of the importance of supplying good quality seeds to the farmers in order to increase the output and we are very keen that we should go ahead with this legislation as early as possible.

Sir, we had in the past tried to set up about 4000 seed farms from where we intended to supply good quality seeds to the farmers. But from our experience we find that the small farms which were set up at each block headquarters have not really yielded the result and we have not succeeded in supplying the type of seeds to the farmers that we would like to and hence the necessity for bringing forward this Bill.

In order to make up this deficiency, we had to secure the services of a very eminent person in this field Prof. A. S. Carter under the T.C.M. Aid Programme in 1959. He visited various places in the country and he met all the agriculturist specialists engaged in this work and submitted a report on 'Seed Improvement in India'. In his report, Professor Carter *inter alia* recommended two programmes; the first one is seed control which is applied to all seeds under distribution, by laying down minimum standards for physical purity and germination and labelling such seeds. The second was seed certification; it aims at maintenance of minimum quality standards, but in addition involves full inspection and tracing the pedigree of seeds at each successive stage of multiplication so as to ensure the genetic purity of the seeds.

It is to implement these programmes that this Bill has been brought forward before this House and I would appeal to the House to give it its blessings and to pass it in this sitting so that we can go ahead and take necessary action as early as possible.

There are a few amendments which can be taken up later on.

With these words, I commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for regulating the quality of certain seeds for sale, and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): At the outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister on his having brought forward this Bill which will prove very beneficial to the agriculturists of our country.

In this connection, I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister that in my personal opinion, the Bill as it has been drafted does not satisfy the entire needs of the agriculturist class as a whole. As we are aware, for improved agricultural production and for better methods of cultivation, seed plays a very important role in the life of the peasant. Time and again, there are several instances in the villages where for lack of proper seed, the entire effort put forth by the agriculturist has gone waste and he has not been able to have the desired result which he wanted to have in the normal course. In a small measure, the Agricultural Departments in the various States have been trying to supply proper seeds to the agriculturists by raising seed farms under the agricultural demonstration farms or in some cases at the level of progressive farmers. But in the context of the magnitude of the problem and also the dire need to supply good seeds to every farmer in the country, this attempt of the agricultural Departments of the States is only a small drop in the ocean. So, unless we go in a big way and see that the efforts of the Government and also the various Departments reach every individual farmer in the country, the aims that have been adumbrated in this Bill will not be fulfilled. I personally feel that some time could have been allowed to the Members of Parliament as well as the State Governments and also to the large number of farmers spread over this country to go through this Bill carefully and suggest certain improvements.

In any governmental machinery, whether it is extension programme or community development programme or any other scheme envisaged and worked, unscrupulous elements have a tendency to take advantage of the

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

many restrictions imposed on the people and exploit it for their own ends. I can quote a number of instances where seeds intended for the farmers which have been developed with scientific knowledge and technical know-how, have not been given fully to the farmers, but only a very few people have taken advantage of it and misused them for their benefits.

In the Bill also, there are many clauses regarding the raising and distribution of seeds in the country. They wanted to first constitute a Central Seeds Corporation and a laboratory attached to it so that they may evolve better seeds, hybrid seeds for distribution to the farmers. My fear is that this huge organisation that is going to be set up by the Government and also multiplication of so many officers like seed inspectors and so on will ultimately result only in providing some employment to certain people but will not serve the best interests of the farmers.

16.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In our anxiety to do these things, we should also not forget to take account of the likely results of what is done whereby the benefits do not reach the people for whom they are really inteded I would therefore request the Minister to think over the matter deeply and, if possible, defer this to the next session so that Members can have an opportunity to go through the Bill and make useful suggestions.

As regards the agencies which are required to give certificates about good seeds, what has been stated is not clear and specific. My fear is that some of these clauses may be exploited and misused and that will go against the interests of farmers.

About the research that has to be done from time to time, I would only like to impress upon Government that they should not commit the mistake which they have been committing of the diversification of extension work and also research to various parts of the country resulting in lack of co-ordination. I would suggest that fundamental research should be done at a central place and in a co-ordinated manner. The extension work to be done may be entrusted to various State Governments and various other agencies engaged in this.

Regarding supply of good seeds, sufficient care must also be taken to make a detailed soil survey to find out which seed is best suited to which soil. India is a vast country with a variety of soils and where there are constant floods, soil erosion and also waterloging. A seed suited to a particular soil under a particular climatic condition may not be suitable to another soil in another climatic condition. All these factors must be kept in view. A thorough research in this direction should be made so that the fullest benefit accruing from the scientific and technical knowhow of our research people in the country is utilised to see that we evolve good seeds suitable to various types of soils which will yield quick results. We must also see that the seeds are supplied in time to the farmer without the interference of intermediaries, without the farmers being exploited.

I would again request the hon. Minister to see if it is possible to defer this Bill to the next session of Parliament and allow some time to us to think over the matter, and also the progressive farmers and other agriculturists in the country to go through this Bill and offer some useful suggestions.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I am glad that my hon. friend Shri Venkatasubbaiah has touched upon some impor-

tant points that are germane to this Bill.

I am inclined to agree with him that there should be more time given to this House to consider this very important Bill.

On the face of it it may appear as if it is a very innocent Bill, non-controversial, and therefore ought to be passed without much of hesitation and much of discussion, but if one were to scrutinise this Bill very carefully, one would find that it is of a piece with the Statist policies of this Government.

What happens in regard to this Central authority that they are going to establish here? It will be established through nomination. Is it going to be a representative one? No, Sir. All the States in this country are put into three groups, each State having a term by rotation of one year. In this way, it is going to be an attenuated representation so far as the States are concerned. From the States also, how are they going to have these representations? Are they going to be elected by their legislatures? They are to be nominated by their Governments.

It is not going to be merely a committee of scientists. Nor is it going to be a representative committee. This Parliament is not expected to have any representation either. What about the legislatures? The Bill is silent about it. Once this committee comes into existence, it is given wide powers.

At present it is true that the production of seed and its distribution is not quite satisfactory, but nevertheless, those peasants who are producing seed are not very much troubled by the agents of the Government. We have not come across the kind of complaints in regard to their work as we have met with whenever and wherever the Government had put its foot into it. It happened in our own experience that from some Government farms, seeds were made available to the demonstrators and the extension service, which were distributed among our peasants. When they were sold, it was found that in many cases they would not even germinate. Such a complaint had never happened in my 40 years of intimate contact with agriculturists and agriculture. Such a complaint had never arisen from out of the activities of the ordinary peasants who are producing seed and making it available to their other fellow peasants, because, in their case, they were producing it for their own use, and they were placing it in the market or making it available to the local peasants only to the extent that they had any surplus seed at all. Therefore, whatever surplus seed they had was only a part of what they had produced for their own personal use, their own farm use; therefore, they could not think of playing any mischief. They were making it available to their fellow farmers in the local areas and their reputation was always at stake. They never wanted to risk it, to play mischief. They did not think of making any business or undue profit out of the sale of the surplus seeds that they had in their possession.

In the case of the so-called extension workers and those who were supplying the seeds to these people themselves, the other merchants who came to be interested in between in their case the position was entirely different. The motive of making profit crept in with the result that there were many instances of abuse of power, position and privilege. Where is the guarantee that similar things are not likely to happen hereafter when you bring in all these authorities that are now being contemplated? Are we taking sufficient care here to see that the seed inspectors, analysts, etc. whom this committee is going to appoint hereafter are going to behave

[Shri Ranga]

in a better, more honest and more efficient way than the drug inspectors and various other inspectors who are now functioning in the Ministry of Health? Is it not a fact that in many cases those who are interested in the production and sale of drugs and various other commodities that are being sold now in our markets have had to make complaints about corruption that has come in the chain of the working of these officers and inspectors? Now, similar complaints are likely to arise here also. Surely, there would be complaints whenever you have got a mechanism like this, but there must be safeguards to see that the public interest is served and the interest of the peasants and other people also who would be interested in producing seed would be safeguarded. What safeguards are there in this Bill? Unfortunately no thought seems to have been given to this aspect of the question. There would be terrible red tape also and whoever wants to produce seed and wishes to sell even in his own village has to get a licence; and suppose he wants to sell in another village or in another district, there would be more trouble, and whoever wishes to do it on a regular basis or wants to export it from one State to another will have to face more troubles again. As between one State and another there would be restrictions, and licences and permits would have to be obtained. Who is going to distribute those licences and permits? Can we be sure that they will behave better, more honestly or efficiently than they do today while distributing these permits and licences? What safeguard is there against their misbehaviour in this Bill? I do not find any. There is the question of the issue of certificates. Whoever wishes to produce and sell these seeds will have to obtain these certificates. So, these inspectors are going to have a lot of power in regard to this particular matter also. Not enough care can possibly be taken to see that these inspectors would not obstruct the legitimate business and would not create the trouble and would not indulge in red-tape and would not take advantage of these powers to profit themselves.

Having said that, let me also consider the other side. Now whom do the Government expect to develop seed production? They have themselves made a very costly but an abortive effort. My hon. friend knows that in the Third Plan they made a provision to the tune of—how many—about Rs. 50 crores. I am subject to correction. So many crores of the public money was set aside in order to develop seed production. My hon. friend said that they had 4,000 seed farms on which they had spent huge sums of money and they have themselves confessed that it was a huge waste of money and a very bad failure on the part of the Government. Having failed in that direction they want to come and ask the authority of this House; they want this House to applaud their effort to establish a corporation. Is the corporation going to be very efficient? Let us hope it would be efficient and it would not fail, as I consider this Government had done. The Corporation is not going to produce all the seed that this country needs. For ages, millions of peasants have been producing to some extent their own seeds and to others also they were making available their own surplus seeds. Hereafter it would be lakhs of people, who would definitely have to be bigger and bigger necessarily, because if they have got to satisfy all the regulations that are being prescribed in this Bill—and hereafter so many other Bills will also come in its train—and if these regulations are to be satisfied, certainly, bigger people have to come into this, more educated people, with bigger capital, and a bit of staff has got to be established, some overhead establishments and costs, in order to satisfy all these regulations of the Government.

Then they have got to have land. Whose lands are they going to be? They may have their own land, but as in other cases, your ceiling legislation will come in the way, just as in very many States, some exemption has been made. I now remember, Sir, now that you are in the Chair, that in your own State, exemption has been given in the case of coffee and tea plantations. Similarly, in regard to seed beds also for the land that would be placed for seed production, are the Government going to introduce any amending legislation to their own land ceiling legislation in order to see that all these people who are good enough to set apart their own land for the production of seed on a more or less large scale will, be given exemption? That is to say, are those people who have got, say, anything more than 10 acres of land, going to be given to that extent, an exemption from the mischief of the ceiling legislation? They have got to think about it; otherwise, it would not be possible for the Government or for this Corporation to begin to think in terms of dealing with millions and millions of seed producers at all. It is only a few lakhs of people who have got some funds and it is only a few people who would be holding somewhere near the ceiling as it is at present, and unless those people are given this kind of protection from the ceiling legislation, it would not be possible for the Government to begin to achieve any substantial or marked results in regard to this matter.

Then there is the other question: when the Government bring this field again under their control, to help it and develop it into a new business, necessarily, the prices of seeds are likely to go up; the cost of production of seeds would go up to an appreciable extent. There ought to be some provision here to enable the Governments, the State Governments as well as the Union Government, to prescribe from time to time the maximum as well as the minimum price for the seeds to be sold. But there is no such provision at all in this Bill.

Then, all these officers are going to be given such powers or some kind of powers as those of the sales-tax officers or the income-tax officers and the drug inspectors and such other officers, who are invested with powers to enter into the premises, in any field, anywhere, and then demand registers, reports and so on. Oh, there will be a hundred and one things which they will ask. They expect these peasants to be highly educated people. In one sense, I may not dislike it so much because hereafter the educated peasants will come to find that there would be some employment for them in the shape of managers or accountants or organisers in some of these seed farms. But, is it for their benefit that we are bringing all this legislation? It is for the benefit of the ordinary, common peasant. Therefore, the prices of seeds have got to be kept as low as possible. Is this Bill conducive to that?

So, in conclusion, I would like to say that on principle, it is good. We want more seeds, tested seeds, improved seeds; not only seeds of the old type but also hybrid seeds, seeds that would come to be improved from generation to generation; improved seeds should overtake the existing seeds. In that way, we can go on increasing the total production per acre and also help towards the raising of agricultural efficiency and the standard of living of our peasants and help them in every possible manner. This is the very basis, the foundation upon which the future prosperity of our agriculturists can be ensured. All that is conceded, but the Bill as it is placed before us is not satisfactory.

If the Government is insistent that it should be passed here and now, I

[Shri Ranga]

wish to warn them that it may be necessary for them to keep their officers busy, working upon an amending Bill, as soon as this comes to be passed, in order to see that all the points that we have mentioned and Shri Venkatasubbaiah has mentioned and other Members are likely to mention, are carefully scrutinised so that an improved system of seed production, testing, distribution and sale and utilisation in this country would come to prevail in our country, without causing any damage to the peasants or merchants or to the industry as a whole.

श्री क. ना. तिवारी (बगहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल का तो मैं स्वागत करता हूं । प्रो० रंगा ने गृहस्थियों के बारे में जो बात सामने रखी है, मैं उससे सहमत हूं । गृहस्थ होने के नाते हमारा अब तक का तजुर्बा यह है कि चार हजार जो सीड फार्म ब्लाक्स में आपने बनाये है और उनसे जो सीड मिलता है और जो सीड बनाया जाता है, वह सीड ज्यादा खराब होता है, उस बीज के मुकाबले में जो घर में गृहस्थ बनाता है, गृहस्थ अपने तथा अपने कुटुम्ब के इस्तेमाल के लिए या अपने अड़ोसपड़ोस वालों के लिए जो सीड रखता है और जितनी केयर के साथ उसको रखता है, उतनी केयर के साथ और उस तरह से गवर्नमेंट नहीं रख सकती है, गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स नहीं रख सकते हैं ।

मतरह साल की आजादी में जो आपने पशुओं की नस्ल सुधारने के लिए कोशिश की है उसको हमने देख लिया है । यह भी एक तमाशा ही रहा है । जहां तक सीड फार्म्स का सम्बन्ध है मैं आपको अपने जिले की ही बात बतलाता हूं । वहां का मैं अनुभव आपको बतलाता हूं । गरीब आदमियों की जमीन ले करके और करोड़ों रुपया सीड फार्म्स के लिए खर्च करके भी कोई लाभ वहां नहीं हुआ है ।

यह जो बिल आया है, इस में लाइसेंस के साथ साथ जो तरह तरह की दूसरी चीजें हैं, जो कि किसानों के ऊपर लादी जा रही हैं उन सब का नतीजा यह होगा कि सारी की सारी चीज ब्योराक्रेसी के हाथ में चली जाएगी और अनेकों प्रकार की तकलीफों का सामना किसानों को करना पड़ेगा । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि गवर्नमेंट इस बिल को पूरे गौर के बाद और इसकी तफसीलों में जाने के बाद और किसानों तथा और जितने लोग हैं, उन सब की राय लेने के बाद लायें ।

कितने सीड की जरूरत है आज देश को इसका भी तखमीना शायद अभी सरकार के पास नहीं होगा । जितने सीड की जरूरत है उतना सीड शायद गवर्नमेंट सप्लाई नहीं कर सकेगी । अभी जो फर्टिलाइजर और पेस्टीसाइड हम लोगों को दिया जाता है वह भी मिलावटी होता है । ये गवर्नमेंट कंट्रोल्ड चीजें हैं । गामा पेस्टीसाइड मिलावट के साथ हम लोगों को मिलता है । चाहे किसी तरह का फर्टिलाइजर क्यों न हो, चाहे कोआपरेटिव के जरिये से दिया जाता हो या गोडाउन से डायरेक्ट दिया जाता हो, तरह तरह की मिलावट उस में होती है, नमक वगैरह उसमें मिला रहता है । जब ये चीजें प्योर नहीं मिलती है तो किस तरह से गवर्नमेंट इस बात की गारंटी किसानों को दिला सकती है, किस तरह से किसानों को इस बात का इत्मीनान दिला सकती है कि सीड जो उनको सरकार द्वारा दिया जाएगा वह प्योर और बढ़िया होगा । हम अपने जिले में डिस्ट्रिक्ट डिवेलपमेंट कमेटी में कम से कम तीन बार इस सवाल को ले आए हैं कि जो सीड गवर्नमेंट ने सप्लाई किया है बी० डी० ओ० के थ्रू उसका जर्मिनेशन कहीं 25 परसेंट और कहीं 30 परसेंट हुआ है और 60–70 परसेंट उसका जर्मिनेशन हो नहीं हुआ है । साग तथा दूसरी सब्जियों के जो सीड हम लोगों को ब्लाक के जरिये से दिये जाते हैं 90 परसेंट तक उनका

जमिनेशन हो नहीं होता है । कहीं कहीं पर इन्होंने अमरूद के पेड़ दिये है, ब्लाक्स में, इलाहाबाद के अमरूद कह कर पेड़ लगाये हैं और मैंने देखा है कि जहां पर पांच पेड़ लगाये गये थे वहां पर उन से सुपारी की तरह का फल मिला था ।

गवर्नमेंट बिल तो ले आती है, उसको पास तो कर देती है लेकिन ये सारी जितनी बातें हैं इन पर कोई ख्याल नहीं किया जाता है । यह देखा जाना चाहिये कि इनका अंजाम क्या होने वाला है । यह देखा जाना चाहिये कि जो सरकारी फोज है, ऊपर से नीचे तक जो आफिशल फोज है वह इस काम को कर सकती है या नहीं कर सकती है । इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि किसान को अच्छे बीज की जरूरत है । ग्रो मोर फूड की जो मुवमेंट है, उसको सफल बनाने के लिए उसको अच्छे बीज की जरूरत है, खाद्यान्नों की उन्नति के लिए अच्छे से अच्छा सीड किसान को मिलना चाहिये नए नए जितने इनवेंशंज हुए हैं, उन सब का फायदा उठाया जाए और उनको काम में लाते हुए सीड्ज को इम्प्रूव करके किसानों को दिया जाना चाहिये । लेकिन गवर्नमेंट अपनी ताकत को देखे कि वह यह सब कुछ कर सकती है या नहीं कर सकती है । रुपया खर्च कर देने से ही काम नहीं बन जाता है । रुपया खर्च कर देना ही काफी नहीं है । अगर रुपया खर्च करना ही काफी होता तो अमरीका ने जितना रुपया चीन में च्यांग काई शेक की सरकार पर खर्च किया उसको देखते हुए आज सारे चीन पर च्यांग काई शेक का अधिकार होता । रुपया खर्च करने वाले को देखना चाहिये कि करने वाला कितना कुछ कर सकता है । यह बड़े ही महत्व की बात है ।

आप जो सीड बनायेंगे, उसको आप रखेंगे कहां ? आपके पास वेयरहाउसिस नहीं है । अभी आप जितना गेहूं पी० एल० 480 के तहत मंगा रहे हैं और यहां स्टाक कर रहे हैं, उसके लिए तो आपके पास काफी वेयरहाउसिस है नहीं तो कहां से सीड के लिए आप वेयरहाउसिस लायेंगे ? फिर कीड़े वगैरह मारने के लिए आपको दवाओं की भी आवश्यकता होगी, बरसात और गर्मी वगैरह से सीड को बचाना आपको पड़ेगा, उसको काफी सुखाना भी पड़ेगा और इन सब बातों के लिए बहुत बड़े इंतजाम की जरूरत है, बहुत बड़ा प्रबन्ध आपको करना पड़ेगा, कितना ज्यादा रुपया आपको जुटाना पड़ेगा, इसका भी अंदाजा आपको लगाना होगा और देखना होगा कि ये सब साधन आपके पास हैं या नहीं हैं । मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो अच्छे किसान है, जो अनुभवी किसान हैं, जो देहातों में रहते हैं जिन के बाप दादे इस गृहस्ती के काम को करते आये है, उन लोगों को एनकरेज किया जाए । कोई इस तरह की स्कीम लाई जाये कि वे खुद बीज का उत्पादन कर सकें । उनको अच्छे सीड्ज दिये जाये और उनको उन्नत किस्म के बीज तैयार करने को कहा जाए और फिर उन सीड्ज को खरीद कर सरकार दूसरे लोगों को दे । यह सीड उन्हीं के पास रहे । अगर ऐसा किया गया तो आपको ज्यादा लाभ हो सकता है, देश को ज्यादा लाभ हो सकता है बनिस्वत इसके कि गवर्नमेंट खुद फार्म बनाये । सतरह बरस में फार्म बना करके उनको काम करते हुए हम ने देख लिया है, हर एक ब्लाक में ये फेल हो चुके हैं । इस वास्ते मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप जल्दबाजी में कोई काम न करें ।

खास करके यह लाइसेंस वाला जितना झगड़ा है या घरों में घुस कर इंस्पेक्टरों द्वारा तलाशी लिये जाने के बारे में जितना झगड़ा है, यह बहुत ही खराब है । आजकल आप रुपये पैसे के बारे में घरों में घुस घुस कर तलाशियां ले रहे हैं । इसी तरह से सारे देश को और किसानों को बेइज्जत करना ठीक नहीं है । जिन के यहां पर

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

चुस कर पैसे निकालते हैं पूंजीपति वगैरह हैं और वे तो प्रोटेस्ट भी कर सकते हैं लेकिन गरीब देहाती किसान बेचारे प्रोटेस्ट भी नहीं कर सकते हैं और न उनकी कहीं कोई सुनवाई ही होगी। इस वास्ते मेरी प्रार्थना है कि ऐसी जो क्लाजिज हैं उन पर अच्छी तरह से विचार किया जाए और सीड के लिए गृहस्थियों को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहित किया जाए और उन्हीं से सीड लिया जाए।

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sardar Iqbal Singh.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, this is an important Bill and we want more time for this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will go to the next session. Time allotted is two hours.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मेरा एक सुझाव है कि इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाए।

Shri Ranga: It ought to have gone to a Select Committee. It did not go. It should go even now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This has been passed by Rajya Sabha.

Shri Ranga: There are many points on which there ought to be detailed examination. More time should be given so that we can table a number of amendments which it will be possible for the Government to accept at least some of them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has to go to the next session.

श्री इकबाल सिंह (फीरोजपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक इस बिल का सवाल है और जिस उद्देश्य को ले कर इसको हमारे सामने रखा गया है, उस पर कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। लेकिन यह बिल इतना डिफैक्टिव है कि अगर इसको इस ढंग से पास कर भी दिया गया तो फायदा होने के बजाय नुक्सान ही ज्यादा होने वाला है।

श्री शिंकरे (मारमागोआ) : आप इसको पास नहीं करेंगे तो यह नहीं होगा।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : सब से पहला और सब से बड़ा मुद्दा तो यह है कि प्योर सीड किसान को मिले। मैं जिस इलाके से आता हूं वह देश के सब से बेहतरीन इलाकों में से एक है या कम से कम उन इलाकों में बेहतरीन है जहां एग्रिकलचर होती है। लेकिन यहां पर सीड के मिक्सिंग का सवाल है। जितना मिक्सिंग इन पिछले सालों में बढ़ा है इतना शायद कभी नहीं बढ़ा है। कपास का बीज एल. एल. 54 के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूं कि यह बड़ा अच्छा कपास का बीज था। लेकिन पांच छः सालों से यह बीज सारे पंजाब में कहीं नहीं मिलता है और जो मिलता भी है वह मिक्स्ड मिलता है। बहुत सी जगहों पर एल. ए. 54 का बीज बोया गया लेकिन कुछ दिनों के बाद जब कपास बड़ी हुई तब पत्तों से पता चला कि वह 320 एफ बन गई। इस लिये मैं कहता हूं कि यह जो डिफैक्टिव सिस्टम है कि आप कारपोरेशन बनायेंगे फिर इंस्पेक्टर रखेंगे, इस को खत्म करना चाहिये। असली गुनाहगार तो इंस्पेक्टर है। मिक्सिंग इंस्पेक्टर करता है। पंजाब में किसान सब से बेहतरीन कपास पैदा करता है, सब से बेहतरीन गेहूं पैदा करता है, लेकिन जो मिक्सिंग होती है वह विजिनेसमैन के पास होती है, कपास की मिक्सिंग जिनिंग फैक्ट्री ओनर के पास होती है। जब इन्स्पेक्टर खड़ा होता है तब मिक्सिंग

होती है। इस बिल में उस इंस्पेक्टर को सजा देने के लिए कोई जगह नहीं है। आप ने एक कमेटी बनाई, उस में बेस्टेड इंटरेस्ट हैं। ठीक है आप कारपोरेशन बना रहे है लेकिन जिन आदमियों को बीज इस्तेमाल करना है उन का एक आदमी भी उस में नहीं रखा गया। आखिर आप के दिमाग में है क्या।

जो आदमी बाहर से आता है, यू० एन० ओ० से आ कर कोई कुछ कह देता है, आप उस की बात मान लेते हैं। मैं डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज से कोई दस या पन्द्रह साल पहले एक अमरीकन एक्सपर्ट मि० ए० एच० हार्वे को बुलाया गया था इसलिये कि वह बतलाये कि कपास के बीज का प्योरिफिकेशन किस ढंग से हो। उस रिपोर्ट के बारे में मैं बतलाता हूं कि उस ने कहा कि उस ने सर्टिफाइड बीज देखा। वह ज्यादा मिक्स्ड था बनिस्बत अनसर्टिफाइड बीज के। इसलिये अगर दरअस्ल हम कुछ काम करना चाहते हैं तो हम को इंस्पेक्टर्स को छोड़ देना चाहिये। सीड फार्म्स हमारे सारे हिन्दुस्तान में फेल हो गये। क्योंकि आप हवा में रहना चाहते हैं, जमीन पर आना नहीं चाहते। जो बड़े बड़े आफिसर्स हैं, आई० सी० एस० के लोग हैं, मैं मिनिस्टर्स को छोड़ देता हूं क्योंकि उन में से बहुत से किसानों में से आते हैं, लेकिन जहां तक आफिसर्स का ताल्लुक है, वह किसानों से इतनी दूर हैं कि उन्हें पता नहीं होता कि क्या तकलीफ है किसानों को, क्या क्या उन की मुसीबतें हैं।

आपने कहा कि अनालिसिस करने के लिए लेबोरेटरीज बनाई गई हैं। ठीक है, यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि बीज के प्योरिफिकेशन के लिए लेबोरेटरीज बनें और उन में अनालिसिस हो कर किसानों को अच्छा बीज मिले, लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि आज कल ऐसा होता है कि अगर एक आदमी प्योर बीज पैदा करता है और लैबोरेटरीज के पास जाता है कि मेरा बीज देख दो कि यह प्योर है या नहीं, तो इस के लिये कोई प्राविजन नहीं है। यहां हर चीज का एक ब्योरोक्रैटिक ढंग है कि जो भी लबोरेटरीज में आयेगा वह इंस्पेक्टर के जरिये आयेगा। एक किसान कहता है कि मैं अच्छा बीज बोना चाहता हूं, इसे लेबोरेटरी में देख दो कि तुम्हारा बीज अच्छा है या मेरा बीज अच्छा है। लेकिन आप के यहां इस का कोई प्राविजन नहीं है। आप का जो ब्यूरोक्रैटिक सिस्टम है उस में एक एक आफिसर अपनी एम्मायर बनाना चाहता है। उसके बाद कारपोरेशन बन जाता है। यहां पब्लिक ओपीनियन की कोई बात नहीं होती है।

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को दुबारा ड्राफ्ट किया जाये। इस बिल का जो मकसद है वह ठीक है लेकिन जिस ढंग से यह बिल लाया गया है उस से यह मकसद हासिल नहीं होगा। इस से नुकसान हो सकता है। इस लिये इस को दुबारा सोच कर अगले सेशन में लाया जाये।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : इसे सेलेक्ट कमेटी भेज दिया जाये।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल हमारे सामने है मैंने उसे पढ़ा। मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि यह बिल हमारे सामने बड़ी जल्दबाजी में आया है। हमारा देश इतना बड़ा है और यहां का मुख्य धन्धा खेती है। लाखों करोड़ों किसान हैं और वह अपने बीज का इन्तजाम आप ही करते हैं इस बिल के पास होने के बाद मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि किसानों के सामने अपना बीज उपलब्ध करने में काफी दिक्कतें पेश आयेंगी।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ जायेगा ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : इसलिये इस पर गवर्नमेंट को फिर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये कि क्या अभी इस बिल की जरूरत है या नहीं । मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि इस में बहुत सी खामियां भी हैं और ज्यादा अच्छा तो यह हो कि अगर इस सेशन में इसे पास नहीं करना है, अगले सेशन में इस पर फिर विचार होगा, कि इस को ज्वायेंट कमेटी में भेजा जाये । अगले सेशन तक इस में कुछ और भी संशोधन आ जायें ।

इस में कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जो कि बड़ी आश्चर्यजनक मालूम होती हैं । जैसे कि इसकी जो सेंट्रल सीड कमेटी बनेगी, उसका कांस्टिट्यूशन जो होगा, उस में तीन ग्रुप्स स्टेट्स के बनाये गये है । उन का एक एक प्रतिनिधि बारी बारी से एक एक साल रहेगा । आप देखेंगे कि केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, मैसूर, नागालैण्ड और उत्तर प्रदेश का एक ग्रुप बना है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि केरल और मैसूर में ऐसी कौन सी समानता है और नागालैण्ड कैसे उस में मेल खाता है । जो चीज मध्य प्रदेश में होती है वह नागालैण्ड में नहीं होती है, न केरल या मैसूर में होती है । आखिर यह किस युक्ति पर और किस तथ्य के आधार पर बनाया गया है, कौन सा उसूल देख कर यह ग्रुपिंग की गई है स्टेट्स की । यह एक मिसाल में आप के सामने रख रहा हूं । कोई भी आदमी इस को समझ नहीं सकता है कि इस तरह की ग्रुपिंग कैसे हुई । इस में एक साल मध्य प्रदेश का रिप्रेजेन्टेशन होगा तो अगले साल नागालैण्ड का होगा, फिर मैसूर का होगा, फिर उत्तर प्रदेश का होगा और फिर केरल का होगा । इस तरह की कमेटी में कई साल तक प्रतिनिधित्व का नम्बर ही कई स्टेट्स के लिए नहीं आयेगा । अगर कमेटी बनानी है तो इस में जो बड़ी बड़ी स्टेट्स हैं, जहां अनाज काफ़ी पैदा होता है, जहां सीड काफ़ी होता है, जैसे कि आंध्र प्रदेश है, महाराष्ट्र है, मध्य प्रदेश है, उत्तर प्रदेश है, उन का एक एक प्रतिनिधि क्यों न रक्खा जाये ताकि प्रति वर्ष उन के प्रतिनिधि रहें और अपना सलाह मश्वरा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को दे सकें ।

श्री क० न० तिवारी : बिहार को क्यों न रखा जाये ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : बिहार को रखिये, बंगाल को रखिये, सभी स्टेट्स के प्रतिनिधि रहने चाहियें ।

इस विधेयक के पास होने के बाद तीन तरह के बीज हो जाने की व्यवस्था हो जायेगी । एक सर्टिफाइड सीड, एक नोटिफाइड सीड और एक रजिस्टर्ड सीड । कोई आदमी जो लाइसेंस होल्डर नहीं होगा वह उन बीजों को न तो किसी को बेच सकेगा न दे सकेगा और न स्टोर कर सकेगा, न ही उन का लेन-देन कर सकेगा । मैं समझता हूं कि यह बड़ी खराब बात होगी कि सारे देश में बीज देने लेने की व्यवस्था केवल लाइसेंस होल्डर्स के पास ही होगी । वही लोग लाइसेंस लेंगे जिनको इंस्पेक्टर सर्टिफाई करेगा जांच पड़ताल कर के और तभी बीज मिल सकेगा । मेरा ऐसा खयाल है कि अगर यह व्यवस्था की गई और कानून को इसी तरह से लागू किया गया तो लोगों को बीज मिलना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जायेगा । लाखों करोड़ों आदमियों के लिए इस तरह से बीज मिलने की व्यवस्था केवल लाइसेंस होल्डर्स की मार्फत नहीं की जा सकती ।

आज का किसान अपने बीज का इन्तजाम कई स्रोतों से और कई साधनों से कर लेता है देहात में । अगर हम यह कहें

कि वह लोग केवल लाइसेंस होल्डर्स के पास जा कर ले और वहीं से खरीदे, यह सम्भव नहीं है ।

16.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

इस से भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ेगा । इस में किसान को दिक्कत होगी और समय पर बीज नहीं मिल सकेगा । अगर बीज समय पर नहीं मिलेगा तो नोटिफाइड सीड और रजिस्टर्ड सीड को छोड़ कर किसान दूसरी फसलें बोयेगा जिस का फल यह होगा कि हमारे देश में अनाज की कमी निश्चित रूप से होगी । इस लिये मेरा खयाल है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार करने की और गम्भीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है । उस के बाद ही इस को लाया जाना चाहिये ।

जहां तक बीज सप्लाई करने का सवाल है, गवर्नमेंट फार्म्स में सरकार अच्छा से अच्छा बीज पैदा करे, ब्लाक एरियाज में उसे दे । हमारी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी का एक जाल से बिछा देने की योजना है हर गांव में कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी बनाने वाली है । पंचायतों को काफी अधिकार दिया जा रहा है । ऐसी सूरत में मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि लाइसेंस होल्डर्स की मार्फत बीज बांटने की व्यवस्था क्यों की जा रही है । जब गवर्नमेंट खुद बीज पैदा कर सकती है, उस की अनालिसिस कर सकती है, सर्टिफाई कर सकती है तो गवर्नमेंट एजेन्सी की मार्फत उस के मिलने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ।

इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इस बिल पर फिर से विचार किया जाये और जल्द-बाजी में इसे पास नहीं होना चाहिए ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bade. Order, order. There ought to be some distinction made between the Central Hall and this House.

17 hrs.

I am told by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the Central Hall is quieter than this House. I find that the talks are going on between Members on all sides of the House.

Shri Bade: That is because the Central Hall is the place where Members take rest, but here we are all active.

Mr. Speaker: This is the only activity that they can indulge in.

श्री बड़े : इस सीड बिल के बारे में मुझे यही कहना है कि मैं इस का विरोध करता हूं । इसमें कितने किस्म के सीड रखे हुए हैं, एक बोंडर सीड है, एक सर्टीफाइड सीड है, एक फाउंडेशन सीड है, एक हाइब्रिड सीड है, एक नोटीफाइड सीड है, एक रजिस्टर्ड सीड है, इस प्रकार इसमें आठ प्रकार के सीड रखे हैं । मुझे मालूम पड़ता है कि . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप आयन्दा जारी रखें ।

17.01 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SITUATION ON KUTCH-SIND BORDER AND PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO THE USSR

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): After making any statement on the 28th April, 1965, I have been informing the House from time to time about the developments which have been taking place in regard to the situation on the Kutch-Sind border.

The initiative which Prime Minister Wilson took some days ago has been followed up and gradually concrete proposals have been evolved with a view to bringing about a satisfactory

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

settlement of the problem. We have made it clear on every occasion that a cease-fire would be possible only on the basis of a simultaneous agreement for the restoration of the *status quo ante* as on 1st January, 1965. We have also indicated clearly that only when such a restoration has been affected we would be ready to have recourse to the procedures which had already been agreed to between the two Governments for demarcating the border where this had not already been done.

In the communications from the British Government, various points of detail have been put forward for consideration by both the Governments. So far, no final draft has been prepared or presented. All I would say is that consistently with the stand which I have taken on the floor of this House, we attach the greatest importance to the restoration of the *status quo ane*, and we have indicated our willingness to proceed thereafter to negotiations at Ministers' level, followed, if necessary, by a reference to an impartial tribunal as contemplated in the earlier agreements on the subject.

Our policy and our intentions are quite clear and unequivocal. We do not believe in talking with one voice here and with another voice there. We do not believe in talking of peace at one place and committing aggression at another. Our position has been made known to the whole world in the clearest possible terms.

I want hon. Members to have the assurance that our Armed Forces are ready and determined to defend the territorial integrity of the country. They have been greatly strengthened in their determination by the united and powerful support which this House and the people of India all over have extended ever since the crisis began.

I am leaving for Moscow tomorrow morning, and I know I would be carrying with me your good wishes and fraternal greetings to the friendly people of the USSR, people who have stood by us in hours of trial and anxiety.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I join with all my friends in wishing god-speed to our Prime Minister in the forthcoming journey and the discussions that he is going to carry on.

This morning one suggestion was made by my hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, and it was a very good suggestion, and I hope the Prime Minister must have already given some thought to it and would do something by next morning in that regard so that this country would know that while he is away, during these very trying times the second in command in this Government could be expected to act on his behalf with the same authority even though he will still continue to be our Prime Minister outside our country.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Inside and outside, both.

Shri Ranga: Outside and inside.

Shri Hem Barua: Wherever he is.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Though physically outside.

Shri Ranga: In regard to this particular matter, I am glad he has said that the defence forces would be kept in proper spirit and attuned to the needs of the times and the crisis also that is facing us. I am only anxious that no effort should be made by anyone during his absence and during this particular trying period to do things in a hasty fashion or in a hot temper and force issues and thus complicate matters and make it more difficult for him and the Government than what it is today.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I am sure the house will offer its best wishes to the Prime Min-

ister as he journeys to the Soviet Union tomorrow morning. He said how very friendly the attitude of the Soviet Union has been. I am reminded of the visit of our late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, to the Soviet Union last time, and when he came back from that country, when he said good-bye to that country, he said in unforgettable words that he was 'Leaving a part of his heart in the Soviet Union'.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Will he leave his whole heart there?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Soviet Union has stood by us in very difficult times, and I do hope that Shri Shastri, when he goes there, will find even greater support for India's cause, at a time when we are in some stress.

In regard to the other matter, I confess I have certain misgivings about the goings-on of the UK Government, because I cannot help forgetting that along with the United States, they have helped Pakistan at our cost every time, over Kashmir and so many other issues. And I have a suspicion that there might be an attempt at manoeuvre, so that we can be wheedled into a kind of appeasement which we do not wish. But I am willing to trust the bona fides of the Government so far as the defence of the integrity of our country's borders is concerned. Without that kind of trust, the parliamentary system cannot work. I do have that trust and I do wish to have from the Prime Minister an assurance that we would not be wheedled by whatever kind of pressure into a kind of appeasement which would be against the kind of principles which he has already formulated.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy *rose*—

Shri U. M. Trivedi *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: All right Tri-vedi must come before Dwi-vedy!

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I have heard the statement of the Prime Minister with not very easy qualms. Although I wish him godspeed, yet I feel that in his going there, he must be extremely careful in the utterances which are likely to come out, which should not, in any manner, jeopardise our already very slightly strained relations which we find on all sides. We are passing through very difficult times. There is no doubt about it. We have good friends in the USSR. There is no doubt about it. But we have also other good friends about us, some whose present position and present attitude have not been very helpful. They might have their reasons, but we must do our best to see that those reasons which have prompted them to show any coolness towards us are wiped out, and that the relations with friendly countries that we had established so far continue as friendly and helpful to us in the present times.

I certainly wish him godspeed, but he should remember that the country's fate is now at stake, and he should do all that we all expect of him for the sake of the country.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The Prime Minister is going to honour a commitment that he probably made earlier for a visit to the Soviet Union. I do not know whether it was too late for him at this stage to cancel the trip or postpone it in view of the critical situation in the country. I would have preferred if this visit could have been postponed to some other date.

The talks are going on, as he says, and they have not yet come to any final stage, but whatever the final outcome of these talks may be, I would like this Government to make it known to the British Prime Minister that a final decision should be made known to us by the time the Prime Minister returns that is, within a week's time. Probably the tactics are to prolong the talks, and naturally, because of the monsoon, and because that area will be waterlogged and

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

submerged, there will be a natural cease-fire, and we will not be in a position to take whatever military action we would like to take to drive out the aggressor. So, I would like very much that a time limit should be given, so that whatever talks are continuing may come to a final stage within a week's time.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): We join in wishing the Prime Miister every success in his mission.

I think it will be rather critical in certain ways. I am only a little concerned about the latter part of the **Prime Minister's statement.**

The first part is fairly clear. He said that there would be no reference to any kind of arbitration unless there was a restoration of the *status quo ante* as on 1st January, 1965. I am not questioning anybody's *bona fides*, but the Prime Minister's statement that certain details have been worked out may prove to be a snare. If we accept details under the guise of a boundary dispute, I am a little afraid that, unless the Prime Minister spells it out, beyond a peradventure that Kanjarkot, Chad Bet and Biar Bat are not subjects of territorial dispute, we may be embroiled in a boundary dispute which will recoil against us. I would request him to make it clear beyond a peradventure that these areas particularly are not subjects of a boundary dispute.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): I join my voice with those of other Members who have wished godspeed to the Prime Minister in his Russian visit and hope that good for the country and the nation will come out of it. These days we have not many friends, but the Soviet Union has stood steadfast by us, and we hope that the Prime Minister's visit would strengthen the strong bonds of friendship which are already there.

But, so far as our present state of relationship with Pakistan is concerned, it is just one step short of war Whatever may be the feelings of the Government, the man in the street is actually asking the question whether it would be war or peace. Looking at the state of things as they are in the West Pakistan border, in the Assam border, in the Assam-Latitila border, looking at the things and events that were happening in Kashmir where people shout Pakistan zindabad or China zindabad, people are not in an easy mood and the Prime Minister and the Government should remember that even if their patience may be very strong and unlimited, there is always a limit to the patience of the people and that aspect of the matter should be borne in mind.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मुझे खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी रूस में जा रहे हैं। रूस एक ऐसा देश है, जो पच्चीस साल पहले एक आक्रमणकारी राक्षसी सरकार का शिकार हुआ था? मेरी यह इच्छा है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी रूस के नेताओं के सामने इस तथ्य को भी रखें कि इस युग का जो राक्षसी आक्रमणकारी चीन है, हम उस के शिकार हो चुके हैं और उस ने रूस के इलाके पर भी दावा किया है। प्रधान मंत्री जी चीन के असली स्वरूप को रूसी नेताओं के सामने रखने का प्रयास करें, यह एक गुजारिश मैं उन से करना चाहता हूं।

जहां तक कच्छ का सवाल है, **आज टाइम्स आफ इंडिया** में ब्रिटेन के संशोधित सुझाव के बारे में जो खबर छपी है, उस से मुझ को— और मेरा खयाल है कि इस सदन के सभी सदस्यों को—काफी चिन्ता है, क्योंकि उस में यह कहा गया है कि ब्रिटेन का यह प्रस्ताव है कि हिन्दुस्तान छादबेत आदि इलाकों में से अपनी सेना हटाए और पाकिस्तान कंजरकोट आदि इलाकों में से अपनी सेना हटाए। व्यवहार में इस प्रस्ताव का नतीजा यह होगा

कि पाकिस्तान की वह मांग मान ली जायेगी कि 24वें अक्षांश के ऊपर जो इलाका है, वह विवादग्रस्त है और इस इलाके से दोनों देशों की फ़ौजें को हट जाना चाहिए। मेरा खयाल है कि मेरे मन में जो चिन्ता है, वह सदन के सब सदस्यों के मन में भी है। इस लिए मै प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

इस लिए इस बात को बिल्कुल साफ़ कर दिया जाये कि जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान का सवाल है, न केवल छादवेट में बल्कि, बियारवेट और कंजरकोट के इलाके में, सभी इलाकों में, हमें अपनी फ़ौजों—केवल पुलिस दल नहीं—रखने का अधिकार होना चाहिए, क्योंकि वह हमारा इलाका है। प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बात को साफ़ साफ़ देश के सामने रखें।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : (बिजनौर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी हमारे एक पड़ोसी देश की यात्रा पर जा रहे हैं, इस लिए मैं अपने और सहयोगियों के साथ उन के प्रति शुभकामना व्यक्त करता हूं, लेकिन आज मैं केवल अपनी शुभकामना ही व्यक्त कर सकता हूं, बधाई प्रधान मंत्री जी को उस दिन दी जायेगी, जब वह वहां से सफल हो कर लौटेंगे।

प्रधान मंत्री जी को स्मरण होगा कि जब हमारे देश पर चीन का आक्रमण हुआ था, तो उस समय भी लगभग ऐसी ही स्थिति थी, जैसी कि आज है। हमारे पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी मद्रास के हवाई अड्डे पर यह एलान कर गए कि हम ने अपनी सेनाओं को आदेश दे दिया है कि वे हमारी सीमाओं से चीनियों को खदेड़ कर बाहर कर दें। उन के विदेश जाने के बाद हमारी सीमाओं पर एक भयंकर आक्रमण हुआ, जिस के कारण हमारी धरती का कुछ हिस्सा अभी भी शत्रु के अधिकार में है। प्रधान मंत्री कल जा रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर वह अपने वक्तव्य में यह भी कुछ संकेत देते तो अच्छा होता कि इस एक सप्ताह में उन के दायित्व को कौन देखेगा और क्या वह उन को यह अधिकार दे कर जा रहे है या नहीं कि इस एक सप्ताह में यदि कोई भीषण स्थिति पैदा हो, जिस के पैदा होने की संभावना बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ रही है, तो वह उसी प्रकार से अधिकारपूर्ण निर्णय ले सकें, जैसे कि प्रधान मंत्री जी भारत में रहते हुए लेते।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आपके माध्यम से मैंने जिस बात को आज प्रातः सरकार से कहा था उसी को मैं दोहराना चाहता हूं। आज लोक सभा के इस अधिवेशन की अंतिम बैठक है। थोड़ी देर के बाद हम बहुत दिनों के लिए यहां से विदा ले लेंगे और अपने अपने कार्य क्षेत्रों में चले जायेंगे। इस संकट-काल में जब तक संसद की बैठक चलती रही देश को एक बड़ा भारी भरोसा यह रहा कि हमारी भावनाओं को संसद में व्यक्त करने के लिए हमारे प्रतिनिधि यहां बैठे हुए हैं। हमारी आवाज सरकार के कानों तक पहुंच रही है और सरकार से उत्तर भी हम ले लेते हैं। जब इतने लम्बे समय के लिए हम विदा ले रहे हैं तो इस बीच में बड़े कुछ उतार चढ़ाव हमारे देश में आयेंगे जोकि स्वाभाविक भी है। ऐसे समय में संसद नहीं चल रही होगी तो देशवासियों को सरकार के पक्ष का या उनकी आवाज सरकार के कानों तक पहुंचाने का कोई न कोई माध्यम अवश्य बना रहना चाहिये संकटकाल में। उस के लिए ही मेरा अपना सुझाव यह है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल के और प्रतिपक्षी दलों के भी कुछ प्रतिनिधियों की एक छोटी सी समिति बना दी जाए और वह समिति सप्ताह में या दस दिन में एक बार सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों से बराबर मिलती रहे, सारी स्थिति को जानकारी लेती रहे और वह जानकारी सारे देश को मिलती रहे जिससे देशवासी जिन के मस्तिष्क पर एक बहुत बड़ी चिन्ता व्याप्त है, समय समय पर परिस्थिति की पूरी जानकारी पाते रहें। देश उसी प्रकार से जैसे अब तक इस राष्ट्रीय संकट में आपके साथ रहा है,

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

उसी प्रकार से आगे भी बराबर आपके साथ बना रहे।

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): I join others in this House in wishing the Prime Minister well in his forthcoming tour to Russia and I hope efforts will be taken to cement further the friendship between the two countries.

Sir, we are passing through very critical times and as my hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri just now said, it should be made well-known to the country, namely, when the Prime Minister is away, who is the person in the Cabinet who will discharge the duties and taking up the responsibilities. I hope it is time that he names some Deputy Prime Minister to look after the affairs of the Government in his absence.

I want to impress on the House one thing. It has been the pattern about aggression everywhere: that aggression first takes place; than a cease-fire is offered; and then peace talks begin. And there is always the tendency for the cease-fire line to harden quite for a number of years. I want this to be avoided; whenever cease-fire is being thought of, all these aspects have to be considered before any final decision is taken by the Government.

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री मास्को की यात्रा पर और उसके साथ भारतवर्ष की महान मित्रता के बंधनों को और मजबूत करने जा रहे हैं। इस शुभ कार्य में मैं अपने दल की ओर से उनको शुभकामनायें अर्पित करता हूं। परन्तु इस संकट के समय जबकि विद्रोही नागा सिर उठा रहे हैं काश्मीर की वादी में एक आग सी लग रही है, लाल चीन हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन पर अधिकार जमाये बैठा है और पड़ोसी पाकिस्तान बहुत बड़ी शक्ति के साथ भारत पर हमलावर है, मैं यह जरूर प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जैसा और मेरे साथियों ने यहां पर सुझाव रखा है, किसी भी एक विशेष कैबिनेट के सदस्य को इस महान कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए अपनी अनुपस्थिति में वह मनोनीत कर जायें :

साथ साथ विरोधी दलों के जो प्रतिनिधि है उन से भी सम्पर्क बनाये रखा जाना चाहिये।

जिस शुभ कार्य के लिये वह जा रहे हैं, जहां उनकी विद्वत्ता उनके साथ है और सरकार की मशीनरी की बहुत बड़ी योग्यता उनके साथ है वहां मैं यह भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यहां के खास तौर पर कच्छ के रनक्षेत्र के झगड़े के बारे में या काश्मीर के मसले के बारे में जब कोई विशेष वातावरण पैदा हो तो देश की भावनाओं और देश के आत्मसम्मान का भी ध्यान रखें।

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Prime Minister.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We want to put some questions, Sir. It has been converted into a farewell meeting.

Shri Himmatsinhji (Kutch): One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have called upon so many hon. Members.

Shri Himmatsinhji: I come from that State and with your permission I want to put just one question.

Mr. Speaker: I do realise that he comes from that part of the country.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): I am an unattached Member; I have been silent for the whole session. Would you permit me to put one question, Sir? (*Interruption*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Himmatsinhji.

Shri Himmatsinghji: The Prime Minister has just now stated that the

status quo ante should be restored. I want to know whether this will be the same as the condition which existed before the partition of our country in 1947.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am thankful to hon. members for their very kind remarks and observations. I may inform the House that I have made the necessary arrangements and the whole responsibility would devolve on my senior colleagues in the Cabinet. They will be completely in charge of all the work.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Collectively?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Collectively when the Cabinet meets and the senior-most member of the Cabinet will preside over it.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Who is that?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Gulzari Lal Nandaji is the senior-most member of the Cabinet.

Shri Mukerjee has expressed his misgivings in regard to certain matters. As I have said, I have not questioned the *bona fides* of the U. K. Prime Minister and I do not propose to do so. But I can assure him that there will be no appeasement on fundamentals. That will never happen.

So far as Mr. Dwivedy's observations are concerned, we have already laid the utmost stress what whatver has to be done should be expedited. I can say with confidence that the U.K Prime Minister is definitely trying to expedite it and he wants that whatever the decision, it should be arrived at as early as possible.

So far as Mr. Anthony's observations are concerned, regarding Kanjarkot, Biarbet and Chadbet, our stand is quite clear and positive that they form part and parcel of Kutch and we are not prepared to deviate from that stand.

The House has been meeting all these months and we have greately benefited by the advice and various suggestions made in this House. But now when the House rises, may I assure hon. members of one thing? We know the general background. The broad policies of the Government have been mentioned in this House and the House also has generally given its acceptance and agreement to these broad policies. In that broad context, this Government would try to discharge its reponsibilities fully and effectively. I would like that this House and the hon. members should have some faith in the Government.

Shri Himmatsinghji: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Half-an-hour discussion. Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Ranga: That was a relevant point raised by my hon. friend in regard to Kutch. My hon. friend's brother was the Maharao of Kutch and it was he who came to a standstill agreement with free India's Government. It was that State and that Government which had control over the boundary between Sind and Kutch. Therefore, the question raised by him has to be answered by the Prime Minister. He wants to know whether by *status que ante* he means the same thing as what my friend put it.

Shri Himmatsinghji: Let the Prime Minister say clearly that *status quo ante* means restoration of the same position as it existed before partition (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us take the Half-an-hour Discussion now.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION *RE*: BOKARO STEEL PROJECT

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid that slight misunderstanding was caused because of what I had to say regarding the Soviet assistance for the establishment of the Bokaro steel plant. In some quarters it was reported that I attacked the very basis of the agreement which we had with the Soviet Union. I did not have any such intention and I did not say anything of the kind. All I pleaded was that since we receive aid it does not mean and it should not mean that we forego some of the basic rights to which we are entitled even if we are at the other end of the aid receiving (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker, I should like here to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Steel and Mines to a very important aspect of the whole question. There is a wider issue involved with regard to aid we receive not only from the Soviet Union but the aid we receive from other countries. What should be our attitude? Somehow the Government of India seem to be crushed under its realisation that since we receive aid any conditions can be imposed and we cannot have a voice in it. There is another question equally important. What is this Government's broad perspective with regard to indigenous technical skill that is growng in this country? Somehow an impression is gathering that we have still a colonial outlook with regard to indigenous technical technological and scientific skill. The hang-over of the past is very much exercised in our country and whatever the field, we think we must get a foreign expert.

A ridiculous example of this was shown when during the last monsoon we were handicapped because not sufficient foodgrains were available and foodgrains had to be imported from the United States. Not only were we begging for foodgrains but we went to the extent of importing some technical advisers to advise us to how to unload foodgrains at Bombay and other ports. It was an extraordinary declaration on the part of the Government of incompetence.

I want to warn Shri Sanjiva Reddy that he should pause to ponder whether we should indulge in this kind of declaration of lack of confidence in our own competence on every issue. It is this issue that is at the bottom of all that is going on and all the discussion so far as Bokaro is concerned.

The Government likes to take shelter behind the world "self-reliance" Is self-reliance something that we will be reaching in 1980, 1990 or at the end of this country? I would like to submit to the Minister and his colleagues, in this connection that self-reliance is not a target to be achieved, it is a process continuously to be exercised. It is no use saying that in the year 1965 India will be self-reliant with regard to engineering and technical skill. If we mean to do that we must start the process today. It is likely that Indian engineers, Indian consultants, Indian technicians will be making some mistakes. I would like that we make those mistakes and we benefit. What is today happening is this, that somebody else makes the mistakes at our cost and he gets the benefit of experience. We pay him for his obtaining experience at our cost. I would rather wish that this process is changed completely. Let Indian technicians, let Indian engineers be entrusted with the job. Let them make mistakes, because it is in the process of making mistakes that they will be gaining the necessary experience and expertise. At least we shall have the benefit that we have paid for our own mistakes and not the other way round that we pay for mistake of somebody else and he gets the benefit.

I would like to put it in the proper

perspective and bring to your notice one or two examples. There was the question of producing powdered milk in this country. Foreign experts were invited and they said that it is not possible to produce powdered milk from buffalo milk. We now have found that this was all rubbish, all nonsense, and that first-class, very good grade powdered milk can be produced in this country from buffalo milk. There was the question of HMT which has now taken the pride of place in this country because we are producing the best kind of machine tools in this country. But a foreign adviser told us that it would take India exactly a decade to be able to produce 1000 machines tools per year. Within one year of that contract being terminated, we were producing more than 1,000. There is another. Examples can be multiplied because I do not want them to run away with the impression that I was attacking the spacific agreement which we have reached with the Soviet Union. We are gratefull for all the assistance that the Soviet Union so magnificently has come forward to offer. But it need not be that we adopt a cringing, sycophantic, servile attitude either towards the Soviet Union or towards any other country, that since we are getting aid we have nothing to choose. They have no trust in Indian engineers. Why all this? You know, Sir, recently the plutonium plant at Trombay was designed by Indan designers and was completed by Indian hands. We would not have got the technical know-how had we to depend upon another country because this is regarded as classified information. How could we do it? This is what I want Shri Sanjiva Reddy to consider. It could be done because the Secretary of this particular Department was himself a technical expert. It is a good thing for this country that we have a man of Dr. Bhabha's scientific efficiency, knowledge and also the necessary administrativa drive. We, therefore, saw this amaging thing that Indian themselves designed and executed this magnificent project, the plutonium plant.

Does he realise that the Travancore fertiliser plant has done something of which Indians should be proud. They developed a process by wach gypsum could be used twice over instead of being used once. Later on it could not be used because of this double use of the same inaerial for producing calcium carbonate and that could be used as a base for producing cement. The process was developed by Indians Later on a leading English firm, Power and Gas Company, bought it from India.

I can go on citing examples where we approached foreign experts to tell us what should be done and later on we found that we had enough indigenous talent to use and that the indigenous talent did much better. But this kind of approach of this Government continues which keeps on advertising that we are still in our colonial stages so far as industrialisation and technical knowledge is concerned.

Even for such a thing like the location of the fifth steel plant we have to bring experts from America and England. I think, this is ridiculing India; this is embarrassing India. The Government should give up this old attitude towards foreign experts. Somehow it thinks that if the expert is a foreigner he is an omiscient one —on whose advice we often landed in trouble. I do not want to suggest that we should never call for experts. We should gratefully acknowledge such assistance as we can get from any source. But let me tell him this with regard to the Bokaro plant. Does he want to import a ready made toy which we will be only playing with observing and showing that the Russians gave it to us, or does he want to see that the plant becomes the basis of developing India's own steel industry? If that is the intention, let me ask him a few pertinent questions.

On the 14th November on the occasion of the first national metallurgist day the then Steel Mnister announced

[Shri Nath Pai]

at Bhilai the Government decision to entrust Bokaro engineering to an Indian decessor said that this was a landmark in India's technological development. Was it seriously meant or was it one of those ministerial flourishes? His predecessor said that this was a landmark that an Indian firm of engineers will be entrusted with it. I would like to know: Then, what happened?

Again, with regard to Bokaro engineers being entrusted with the job, his predecessor announced in this House the conclusion of the agreement on the 9th April, 1964. I want to know from the Minister whether he has taken this into consideration. These are the words of his predecessor and I want to know what Government is going to do. They are charged with the double responsibility of encouraging, fostering, developing Indian initiative in this very vital field of industry, and also there is the equally and vitally important thing, carrying out this commitment to Parliament and to the people of this country. This is the commitment Shri Subramaniam had made to this House on the 9th April. It was in reply to a question which Shri Indrajit Gupta, I and some other Members had raised in this House. He said:

> "As the House is aware, we have decided to award the further engineering of the project to the Indian engineering firm, Messrs Dastur and Company, who have prepared the detailed project report. The contract for consultancy has bean agreed upon and the firm will continue the engineering work they had already initiated in anticipation of this steel work. The consultants have been appointed and they are busy preparing detailed specifications for tender."

Here is the Minister telling this House that the work has been entrusted, that a contract has been initialled, and now they turn back and say that it was only initialled; it was not signed. Is the Parliament to be treated like this? Is the Government's morality to be something like that of an ordinary trader or the merchant? I do not think we can take shelter behind this kind of jugglery of words.

On his return from the U.S.S.R. on 7th August, this is what the Chairman of the Bokaro Steel Plant says. I am quoting from the *Times of India*—normally, these officials are not to be quoted. But as he happens to be the Chairman of the Bokaro Steel Plant, I am quoting him—and this is what he says:

> "The Soviet authorities assured the delegation that Indian designing and engineering capacity would be associated with the Project."

We were told that there were objections from the Soviet side. I don't believe it, Sir. One of the best features of the Soviet Union cooperation is that they try to encourage Indian participation at all the levels. If it did not happen at the time of doubling the capacity of the Bhilai Steel Plant, it was not because the Soviet Union was insistent to avoid it, but it is because we easily yield. They suggested, "We are going to build, and let us design it." Had the Government shown its firmness, I am absolutely sure the Soviet Union would have accepted the new pattern which we developed at Rourkela and Durgapur. Somehow we knuckle down under the slightest opposition and then point accusing fingers at other countries. But even if the Soviet Union was insisting, we should show some self-respect and say, "We need your assistance, but we need even more to develop our own Indian technology and skill." I think, had we insisted, I would not persuade myself to feel that the Soviet Union would have rejected our claim.

Now, I want to come to the present Minister and ask him one or two

questions and I want specific replies from him. Sir, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy had reiterated the Government's desire to honour its commitment to Dastur & Co. and that they will be given adequate participation. I would like to draw the Minister's attention to what he told Lok Sabha on the 3rd October. This is what he said:

> "In view of this, the scope for Dastur & Co. will be restricted. What amount of work the Russians will take and what amount of work Dastur & Co. will be given will have to be arrived at in consultation with the Russians."

I fully endorse that we shall have to consult the Russians. But I would like to know from the Government two things. In view of these continuous commitments given by the Chairman of the Bokaro Steel Plant, by Mr. Sanjiva Reddy's predecessor and by Mr. Sanjiva Reddy himself, are we not going to honour the commitments? It does not matter to me to which Indian firm it should be given, but the basic thing is that we must foster Indian engineering skill, and some of the skills developed in this country are of a very high order. For goodness's sake, give up this colonial mentality that foreign experts are necessary. I could cite umpteen number of instances where Indian engineers, Indian technicians, Indian scientists can do as well as the best scientists from any country. And steel is one of the fields. In view of that, I would like to know wheter Mr. Sanjiva Reddy who categorically assured us that this commitment will be solemnly carried out will be taking shelter behind the alleged opposition of the Russians. I am not quite sure that the Soviet Union's representatives at any time opposed the Indians. I do not want to go into details. But assuming that they did, it is upto India, as we did on the occasion of the Rourkela development and that of Durgapur, to say that Indian engineers will have to be associated, if we want to avoid a kind of industrial colonialism, be it American, be it British, be it German, whosoever gives help to us. Just because they give the help, we should not give up the right that at every stage of designing, consultancy or execution, Indians will have to be associated.

Sir, I have tried to put it in the wider perspective and I trust that his reply will take into consideration the long-term interest of the country and the broad perspective in which I have placed the whole issue.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Sir, I would just like to ask a little more pointedly a question which my hon. friend Mr. Nath Pai has raised rather haltingly and tentatively. I want to know precisely from the Minister now whether it is not a fact that this falling through, as it were, of the original idea that this Indian firm of Dastur and Co. were to be given the prime responsibility of desinging this Bokaro Project, which was attributed by propaganda—I consider it to be propaganda—to the alleged opposition and objections from the Soviet side was not in fact due to certain prejudices against this firm, not by the Russians but by certain high-up Indian officials who queered the pitch, as it were, during the negotiations with the Soviet side and, as Mr. Nath Pai has said, tended to denigrate and run down the efficiency and qualifications of our Indian designers and thereby created a situation in which perhaps justifiably the Soviet side felt a little hesitant, but later on the whole propaganda, publicity, was done to show that it was the adamancy of the Soviet authorities which prevented Dastur & Co. from giving this responsibility. I want to know what the exact reason is.

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I thought that we had discussed this matter also during the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to my Ministry.

Shri Nath Pai: I did not mention one word about it.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: But my hon. friend had sought to raise a half-an-hour discussion on this some time ago, but unfortunately he could not be present on that day, and, therefore, it had to be postponed.

There is nothing much that I can say today to enlighten the House. But all I can say is that what my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai has quoted from Shri C. Subramaniam's statement is true. After all, that was what Shri C. Subramaniam had stated on the floor of this House. Apart from what he had stated in a public meeting somewhere, what he had said on the floor of the House cannot be denied. He said:

> "The contract for consultancy has been agreed upon and the firm will continue engineering work which they have already initiated in anticipation of this settlement".

Apart from that, it was also visualised in the simultaneous exchange of letters that if in connection with getting aid for the project, it became necessary for Government to entrust any part of the consulting engineers' work to any foreign government or foreign organisation, the portion of the consulting engineers' fee to the extet of the work remaining undone would be reduced to an amount to be mutually agreed upon. So, there is no question of denying at any stage anything for the work to be done by them. All that I have been repeatedly saying is that what portion the Russians would take and what portion would be given to Messrs. Dastur & Co. cannot be decided upon unless the project report is written. There is no use of blaming any officers for this. I took over in June. It was in May that Shri C. Subramaniam had made this statement. I am told that before I took over, in fact, a few days before I took over, he had met the Russian Ambassador and had a discussion with him. That was what he had done before anybody knew that I was going to be the Minister in charge of Steel here. Then itself, it was found out that the Russians did not want the whole work. I am sure that it is also there in the agreement that a large percentage of Indian technicians will be associated with them. Our engineers are going even now to participate in the design work. It is not a question of just some trainees being sent to the U.S.S.R. to learn some work, but some of the experienced engineers from Bhilai and other places are going there to participate in the design work itself.

My hon. friend Shri Nath Pai had been talking as though Indian engineering designs meant only Messrs. Dastur & Co. They are not the only people. We have got a very good dessign section.

Shri Nath Pai: I had said so in my speech and complimented them also.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We have a very good engineering design section. The whole expansion of Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela is completely done, cent per cent by Indians. Not one foreigner is associated anywhere with anything relating to it. It is being done by our engineers. Therefore, let us not belittle our own people. It is not as if we are trying to put some foreigners and trying to bring in a ready-made steel factory and install it here. That is not so. But after all, we have to be learning all the time. We have already undertaken so much work. We wanted even the next work to be taken up by our design section at Hindustan Steel, but they said that the work on hand was so big that they could not undertake the further studies for the next project. But when we do want some assistance from others and we do

want their equipment, naturally, we shall have to understand the technology. They say that their technology has changed today from what it was some ten years ago. It is not as though we are having a steel plant just as we had at Bhilai. At Bhilai it was mostly foreign equipment and only about 5 to 6 per cent of Indian plant and machinery was used, the rest of mcahinery was imported. A large number of technicians from abroad were also there. But now their number has gone down. As I had pointed out in my reply to the debate on the Demands of my Ministry, there were about 300 odd German technicians in Rourkela by about this time last year, but today there will be only about two or three dozen of them. In every place, we have reduced the number of foreigners during the last one year. I think we have reduced their number not by 50 or 60 per cent but by about 70 or 80 per cent. Our technicians have taken over their places. But I would submit that we should also learn all the time. After all, if we do get some technical assistance from somewhere, let us try to learn their technology; we have learnt a little already, but let us try to learn further, because technology is changing and the machinery is new and ultimately our own people are going to take over the responsibility, and, therefore, let us equip them for this purpose. About Dastur and Company, I cannot say anything more now.

Shri Nath Pai: We understand that Shri Dharma Vira, Cabinet Secretary, is looking into the matter. So I did not say anything about it. I talked in general terms about Indian engineers. I gave you six examples.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: About Dastur and Company, it is not proper at this stage for me to say. When it is decided to convert it into the public sector, they will have not only Bokaro work; we can give them some other work also. Defence projects are there. There are also so many other industries. Their engineering skill could be used in so many directions. We are not going to lose these technicians. After taking them over they will not remain idle. And it will not be only in the steel plants. After all, such technicians are good enough for other projects also.

Anyway, it is in the stage of discussion now. The Cabinet Secretary and one or two other Secretaries are discussing the matter with him. I do not know at what stage it is. But we are as anxious—I may assure Shri Nath Pai and Shri Indrajit Gupta—my hon. friends that Indian design and engineering sections must not only be strengthened but used to the maximum possible extent. That is our desire also.

We are going to spend in the Fourth Plan very huge amounts for this work. I am sure that in the Fourth Plan we will be able to stand on our own legs to a large extent I do not say that we are going to give up completely all foreign technicians. We would like to learn. Even highly developed countries learn from one another. There is noting wrong in learning new technology, which is developing so fast. We learn by our experience and also by the experience of others.

There is no prejudice against anybody. I am one with them in seeing to it that Indian engineering and technology is strengthened. More money should be spent, a larger number of people should be trained so that ultimately—by 'ultimately' I do not mean by the end of the century, as he himself said—we can do it on our own. For instance, from 5 per cent Indian equipment, we have come upto 35 per cent now. For Bokaro, we are going to produce 35 per cent of the equipment in India itself. In the next plant, I am sure, it is going to be 60

[Sari Sanjiwa Reddy]

or 70 per cent, and the foreign component will be much less. The engineers who came in connection with Bhilai or Rourkela were in hundreds. This time it will be only a few dozen next time probably it will be nil. Like that we are proceeding It is not as if in ten years, we have not progressed. There is no use saying that we are still where we were ten years ago and that it will take a century to do things on our own. I am not pessimistic like that. In the next five years, by the end of the next plan, I think we will be able to stand on our own legs. There is absolutely no difference of opinion on this aspect. Therefore, I have nothing more to say.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it not a fact that the expansion at Durgapur and Rourkela was principally, very largely, substantially, done by Indians and when the original foreign consortia **wanted to have it exclusively for themselves**, the Government of India naturally opposed it, and actually our Indians did it? If that is true, are we wrong in insisting that the same be applied with regard to Bokaro?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No; the Russians say there is a slight difference in the technology. We will be able to discuss this only after the project report is ready. Then we will try to secure as much as possible for the Indian technicians. But today the project report is not ready. Therefore, we are not able to discuss with them. But when we discuss this naturally we will try to take as much as possible, for our own engineers.

17.55 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

VISIT OF THE PRIME MINISTER TO NEPAL

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): With your permission, I would like not to read it out,but to lay on the Table a statement on my visit to Nepal [Placed in Library. *See* No. 4421/65].

17.55½ hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*contd.*

(iii) REPORTED FLIGHT PAKISTANI PLANES OVER INDIAN TERRITORY CARRYING TROOPS ETC., FROM WEST PAKISTAN TO EAST PAKISTAN—*contd.*

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Is it not a fact that producing of false manifests knowingly and believing them to be false is an offence under the Customs Act, which offence entails foreiture of the vessel wherein the goods are carried and lays the culprit open to prosecution and punishment; if so, why have the Government agreed to release the aircraft and the pilot and other officers concerned?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): In this matter, certainly a serious view was taken of the infringements that have been made mention of in the statement that I have made in the House in the morning. But since the matter was between one Government and another, we informed them we were unable to permit a clearance of the aircraft for onward flight across India to Dacca; we informed them that the aircraft was at liberty to return to West Pakistan, for which flight clearance would be given on request. In pursuance of that, the aircraft has returned to West Pakistan.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is the very question I have asked. You have not answered the question.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have said that it being a Government to Government business—we have also courier flights

it is an arrangement of mutulity—we did not want to take such extreme steps. But we saw to it that the aircraft reurned to West Pakistan.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Have we committed any such mistake ourselves before? Mutuality means we had also committed such a mistake.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Mutuality in the matter of flights.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara) What are the maximum powers with which the Government is armed when a military aircraft from Pakistan flies over our territory? Is this the first time we have caught a plane in which military parts have been found? Do you have the right to confiscate the plane or merely delay it, as in this case, by 24 hours, about which Pakistan has already howled?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It was evidently a breach of the customs regulations. We are at liberty not to clear the aircraft. We told them we were not prepared to clear the aircraft, and the aircraft returned to West Pakistan. to the place it started from.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : एक तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो वक्तव्य दिया गया है वह अंग्रेजी में दिया गया है और हिन्दी में नहीं रखा गया है, इस वास्ते मैं प्रश्न पूछने में कठिनाई अनुभव कर रहा हूं। फिर भी मैं प्रश्न पूछता हूं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो सामान ले जाया गया है उस सामान की कीमत क्या थी ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are not very much concerned with the value. One list consisted of 24 items, and the other of 67 items or something like that. We are mainly concerned with certain contents in that aircraft. For example, we found the fuselage of a fighter and other spare parts—quite objectionable items. That was why we did not clear them.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा इसके बारे में दोनों देशों में आपस में कुछ समझौता है, इसलिए हम लोग ऐसा कोई कदम उठाना नहीं चाहते थे जिससे बुरा असर पड़े। इस वक्त पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण हिन्दुस्तान पर हो चुका है, हर दिन हो रहा है, ऐसी हालत में जब कानून की हत्या हो गई तो जो युद्ध साहित्य मिला और जिस विमान पर लाद कर लाया गया, क्या उसको जब्त वह नहीं कर सकते थे ? अगर जब्त कर सकते तो क्या उसके जब्त करने का हमारे देश की जनता पर और पाकिस्तान पर भी अच्छा असर नहीं होता ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Certainly a very serious view was taken, and we have lodged our protest also, but, all the same, under the circumstances we thought that step was enough.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मेरे प्रश्न [illegible] उत्तर साफ नहीं आया है। पूरी जानकारी उन्होंने नहीं दी है। उन्होंने कहा है कि आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया। आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया, इसका कारण क्या है ?

18 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि माल की कीमत का तो पता नहीं, लेकिन उससे फायदा क्या होगा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) सरकार ने अपनी पुरानी और उसी घिसी पिटी पद्धति का अनुसरण करते हुए क्या पाकिस्तान को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विरोध पत्र आदि भेजा है कि जिन शर्तों के मुताबिक अपने विमान स्थलों के प्रयोग की सुविधा दी गई थी उन्होंने उन सुविधाओं की शर्तों का उल्लंघन किया है। क्या उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई की गई है और क्या हमने इस सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान को कुछ लिखा है।

Shri A. M. Thomas: The present arrangements are upto 30th June or something like that. In the context of this incident we would certainly review the entire situation and take the necessary steps.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): It was by sheer accident because of the mistake of the Pakistani pilot, we came to discover that the aircraft was carrying equipment which is prohibited. He showed the wrong manifest; he has to carry two manifests, a real one which showed the truth about the things he was carrying and the other one always to be shown to the Indian authorities, a false one. This time he made the mistake. What a sad commentary. Does the Government realise that the military intelligence of India, intelligence in general, continues to be as wobbly as it was during NEFA? That is one thing. We would also like to know, since the Pakistanis have been using this right of flight over India, carrying troops and arms and equipment also, what are the standing orders to the Indian Air Force if they violate and did things which he has referred to? What are the orders issued to the Indian Air force with regard to Pakistani overflights?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In this particular matter, I should think that the House should congratulate the customs officers..... (*Interruptions.*) because in fact when they started checking they found. the captain found, that he was not in a position to hoodwink the customs officers. so much so a complete list containing all the items was shown and i' was thus that it was found out. We must really congratulate the customs officers.

Shri Nath Pai: He did not reply to the second....(*Interruptions.*) Sir, I asked him a very important second question. If the Pakistanis persisted in having these flights across our territory, carrying the equipment and other things necessary for their armed forces in their east wing, warlike material, what are your standing orders to the Indian Air force?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In this matter, this was not an unauthorised flight at all. This was an authorised flight in accordance with the arrangement entered into between both Governments and that arrangement ends on 30th June. It was as per this arrangement that this flight took place. The arrangement was that they will get clearance both at Palam as well as at Calcutta. So, when the plane landed at Palam so it was not allowed to have its flight. This was an authorised flight.

Shri Nath Pai: On a point of order, this is not a reply to my question.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Although it does not arise out of this question, about any unauthorised flights, there are definite instructions; the Air Force can shoot down any.

श्री बलजीत सिंह (उना) : मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कहीं ऐसा भी स्टेटमेंट में दिखाया गया है कि सरकार को कोई पता नहीं कि फौज या फौजी सामान हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा के ऊपर से गया । लेकिन बाद में कहा गया है कि शायद गया हो । इसके अलावा और भी कहा गया है कि आगे के लिये बन्द कर दिया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो ऐसे हवाई जहाजों की उड़ान है उसको बन्द करने के लिये क्या इन्तजाम किया गया है ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already indicated in my statement that the customs authorities during their check found that the aircraft carried certain items of warlike material the carriage of which is specifically prohibited under the arrangement of the weekly flights. I have also indicated that the objectionable items were fuselage to the fighter and other spare parts.

18.05 hrs.

(iv) Reported Intrusion by Pakistani Aircraft into Indian Territory in Rajasthan—*contd.*

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : इस क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तान द्वारा राजस्थान की सीमा

पर हवाई जहाजों की जो उड़ान हुई उसे देखना और उनको गिरा देना क्या सरकार का कर्तव्य नहीं था। क्या यह बात भी सरकार के ध्यान में आई है कि वहां कुछ समय हुए एक हेलिकाप्टर उतरा था और जो सीमा पर रहने वाले लोग हैं उनसे उसमें सवार लोगों ने बात चीत की थी। चार पांच घंटे तक वह हेलिकाप्टर वहां ठहरा था। वहां के नक्शे वगरह बनाये गये। इसके बारे में सरकार ने क्या किया।

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): As far as the helicopter is concerned, we have absolutely no information. Our enquiries indicate that there was no landing of any helicopter, but, all the same, because of the newspaper reports, we have again made enquiries regarding that. Regarding the three violations that have been made mention of in the notice, in fact, it was an intrusion only to the extent of six to seven miles and it takes about, sometimes, a few seconds only or something like that. The hon. House would realise that there was not sufficient time to take any other extreme action.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उसे गिराया क्यों नहीं गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया कि पांच या सात सेकेण्ड उसे लगे थे। इतना वक्त नहीं था कि उसे गिराया जा सके।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चार या पांच घंटे तक हैलिकाप्टर ठहरा रहा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हेलिकाप्टर के लिये तो उन्होंने कहा कि ठीक बात नहीं है। अखबार में जो निकला है वह गलत है।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): After the aggression that Pakistan has made on the Sind-Kutch border, they are again nibbling at the Rajasthan border also and there have been constant violations not only in the air but also the Pakistani rangers have intruded now into the Rajasthan territory. May I know whether the Government is alive to this danger that is being thrust upon us from Pakistan side and, if so, what are the effective arrangements that have been made both from the military point of view and also from the protection point of view? What steps have the Government taken in this regard?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is true that recently there have been some incidents on the Rajasthan border also. Apart from the air intrusions, on the 8th May, for example, a party of 10 Pakistani armed personnel attempted raid on a village nearby. On the 10th May, as has been reported in today's newspapers, a party of Mujras, supported by some rangers, intruded about five miles inside our territory, and our patrols rushed to the spot, and seeing our patrols coming they just escaped into their own territory. (*Interruptions*). I may also add that these borders are very well guarded now and all the necessary precautions have also been taken.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पूछा था कि हमारे क्षेत्र के जो चित्र लिये गए उसके बारे में क्या किया गया। यह नहीं बतलाया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि गलत बात है कि हैलिकाप्टर से चित्र लिये गये। इससे ज्यादा और क्या कहा जा सकता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हवाई जहाज से वह चित्र लिये गये थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस के द्वारा लिये गये हैं, हेलिकाप्टर के द्वारा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हेलिकाप्टर उतरा, वहां पर बातचीत हुई, हवाई जहाज उड़ा और उसने हमारे क्षेत्र के चित्र लिये।

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the helicopter, I have already said that we have made enquiries, and it was reported that no such intrusion was there. Anyhow, since there has been this report, we have again enquired into the matter.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether any photos have been taken by them.

Shri A. M. Thomas: According to our information, no photo was taken, because it was at a very great height, and also, only the noise of the aeroplane could be heard.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : यह हवाई जहाज जिस क्षेत्र में आया उसके सम्बन्ध में मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह पांच या सात सेकेण्ड रह कर चला गया । काश कहीं पाकिस्तान में हमारा हवाई जहाज ऐसा करता तो पाकिस्तान की सतर्कता से क्या दुष्परिणाम होता इस के सम्बन्ध में दूसरी बात इस देश को सुनने को मिलती । फिर भी मन्त्री महोदय ने अपनी इस असफलता को स्वीकार किया इसके लिये मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह हवाई जहाज उस क्षेत्र विशेष में आया जहां हमारी सेनाओं का पड़ाव है । इसके अतिरिक्त क्या सरकार इस सदन के माध्यम से देश को यह जानकारी देने का प्रयत्न करेगी कि पाकिस्तान ने राजस्थान से लगती हुई सीमा पर सड़कें आदि तो नहीं तैयार कर ली हैं अपनी फौजों के जमाव के लिये और खन्दकें आदि तो नहीं खोद ली हैं जैसे कि हमारी गफलत से वह कच्छ के बराबर में तैयारियां करते रहे ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: This plane did not come to the area where our troops are camping. It only came to the area where there are police forces and this area was also guarded by the armed police force.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : राजस्थान की सीमा पर जो पाकिस्तान की तैयारियां चल रही हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कहना है ।

Mr. Speaker: Have the Government any information?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the deployment, we have got our intelligence and we are aware of where their forces are deployed. I do not think it would be in the public interest to disclose it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): In this context of these violations and build-up of military and air bases across our borders, when there has been an intrusion also into the land area of Rajasthan in Indian territory, the Government should inform the House whether the Government have discovered any pockets of espionage in Rajasthan territory operating for Pakistan. I would like the Minister to tell us whether, in the context of these Pakistani intrusions, the Government propose to entrust the task of defending and patrolling the whole area, wholly and exclusively, to the armed forces and the Indian Air Force and whether this is being done and everything else is being done to ensure that there is complete security on the Rajasthan border which adjoins the Kutch border.

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to land intrusions, I have already said that on 8th May, a party of 10 Pakistani armed personnel attempted a raid on village Akli, 22 miles west of Gadra Road. Another incident occurred on 10th May, in which a party of Mujras—Pakistani armed civilians—supported by some Rangers intruded about 5 miles inside our territory. I also said that by the time our patrols reached there, they escaped into Pakistani territory.

Of course, we have got information in regard to the Pakistani military espionage activities in this area, but I would not like to disclose it in public interest.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: An ex-MLA of Rajasthan Assembly has been arrested. Government does everything, but conceals it in public interest.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In the debate on border defences the other day, I indicated that it would not be possible for the army to guard every inch of the border. At the same time, whenever it is necessary, we do not depend on armed police alone; we also take precautions to keep the army in control over those vulnerable areas.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The statement discloses that two aircraft were involved—a Pakistani reconnaissance aircraft and a Pakistani Air Observation Post aircraft. Considering that Pakistan is prosecuting an undeclared war against India has the Indian Air Force been given definite orders to the effect that any Pakistani military aircraft intruding into Indian air space should be downed by the IAF? I heard the minister say earlier in answer to a question by my colleague, Mr. Nath Pai, that they can down it. The House wants to know whether they have been ordered to down such aircraft as Pakistan has downed Indian aircraft even in peace time. What is the present position? If such orders have not been given, what are the reasons therefor?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Our rights and responsibilities in this matter are never questioned. I have already maintained that we have got the right to shoot down the plane.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Are we exercising that right?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In this particular case, the intrusion was only 6 to 7 miles.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Once again the word 'only' comes. (*Interruptions*). Intrusion is intrusion. Remember "how many miles to an inch"?

Shri Nath Pai: Let us remember that Pakistan shot down the Indian Canberra which had gone just 8 miles into Pakistani territory and was in Pakistani territory for 3 minutes. You were a witness to it. Let him not say 'only'.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I mentioned 7 miles to indicate the time that would be taken by an aircraft flying at 25,000 or 30,000 feet. Especially this border was guarded by the police force. So, it would take some time for taking the necessary steps. By that time, the aircraft had disappeared.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him clarify the position how Pakistan downed our plane, and we cannot down theirs. It shows Government's complacency or inability.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The statement says that over Rajasthan, Pakistani aircraft violated Indian air space on 2nd, 3rd and 8th May. Is it a fact that after the Pakistani aircraft was located on 2nd for the first time, no adequate steps were taken to avoid future recurrence and to shoot down the plane when it was sighted the next day on 3rd or even on the 8th?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already indicated the intrusion was only a few miles. In that very short time—a few seconds—no adequate steps could be taken, especially since that border was guarded by the police force.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the 3rd, what about the 8th the subsequent days?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In the subsequent days also, of course, the intrusion, as I have said, was only 6 to 8 miles and at such a great height of 25000 to 35000 feet.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : हवाई अतिक्रमण का मसला तो अभी सामने आया है, लेकिन एक अरसे से राजस्थान से मेरे पास चिट्ठियां आ रही हैं कि वहां पर जासूसी, तस्कर व्यापार और पुलिस द्वारा भूमि पर आक्रमण—वे आते हैं और चले जाते हैं—ये घटनायें राजस्थान में, और खास कर जैसलमेर से सटे हुए इलाके में, एक अरसे से घट रही है। मैंने सुरक्षा मन्त्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया भी था। अभी मन्त्री जी महोदय ने कहा कि हमारी सीमा इतनी लम्बी है कि सभी इलाकों का बचाव कैसे कर सकते है ? सवाल नीति का है—अपना मन बनाओ, संकल्प बनाओ और जहां उनको दबा सकते हो और आगे बढ़ सकते हो, वहां आगे बढ़ो ; क्या सरकार इसके बारे में कोई व्यापक नीति बनायेगी और उस पर अमल करेगी ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I never stated that the Government is not in a position to guard the entire border. I only said that with regard to certain areas we have to leave it to the armed police. Wherever necessary the army would be put in control.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसलमेर के बारे में कुछ कहलवाइये। वह भी राजस्थान ही का इलाका है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कर्णी सिंहजी।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : महाराजा बीकानेर को उस इलाके का चार्ज दे दिया जाये।

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): In view of the fact that following the incursions in the Kutch area now it appears to be the turn of Rajasthan for border invasions, I would like to know whether in view, also of the fact that in 1956 during the Chad Bet operations in Kutch where Pakistani intruders were evicted successfully from Indian soil by the 7th Grenadiers then a Camel Regiment, whether the government propose to increase the strength of our Camel Corps to be able to effectively patrol the sand dune areas of Rajasthan where even jeeps have much difficulty to travel? I would also like to know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that a Station Master, an Indian Muslim at Dholipal, between Ganganagar and Hanumangarh—very close to the area where air incursions took place a couple of days ago—has been suspended for acts prejudicial to the security of the country as he was caught transmitting information to Pakistan?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As I have already indicated, espionage activities, of course, have been there. As I have stated, it will not be in the public interest to disclose any of the espionage activities (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार जनता से बचने के लिए हमेशा ऐसे ही टालती है।

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Let others disclose.

श्री नाथ पाई : जो सारी दुनिया जानती है, सरकार उस को लोक सभा को नहीं बतातीं।

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the other matter, in fact, after the incidents on the Kutch border, in the context of the recent incidents, even in regard to the Rajasthan border, we are in constant consultation with the Rajasthan Government. The Defence Minister is in constant touch with the Chief Minister of Rajasthan and we are taking all necessary steps. The hon. Member can rest assured that we are seized of the situation and we are taking the necessary steps.

Shri Karni Singhji: Nothing has been said about increasing the Camel Corps.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not only the Camel Corps, but other corps also.

Shri Karni Singhji: Even jeeps cannot traverse that area.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, if I may intervene, recently we have found that merely leaving it to the State police is found to be rather inadequate. It is certainly necessary that we have to think of some other organisational method in this particular matter. Some sort of easy co-ordination between the CRP and the local State police must be found. Even if it comes to be necessary it will have to be taken into account whether wherever things are becoming a little more threatening we have to think of, in certain cases, giving operational command to the army. I would like to make one point clear, that this job of guarding the frontiers everywhere should not in the first instance be made the responsibility of the army, because then the purpose and the role for which the army is constituted is defeated initially.

Therefore we will have to think of certain organisational methods whereby the situation can be adjusted automatically as the situation becomes threatening. This matter is under very active consideration of Government. Certainly, we will take into account the suggestion made by the Maharaja of Bikaner about having the camel unit also.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): हम शत्रुओं के हवाई जहाजों को गिराने में बराबर नाकामयाब रहे हैं। दुश्मनों का ऐसा ख्याल हो गया है कि हमारे पास वे शस्त्र नहीं हैं जो कि हवाई जहाजों को गिरा सकते हैं। क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि उसके पास कितने इस तरह के शस्त्र हैं और अगर तादाद नहीं बताई जा सकती है तो क्या सरकार यह बताने की स्थिति में है कि हम इस मामले में सैल्फ-सफिशेंट हैं?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About these air violations also, I think, we have on many occasions explained the position on the floor of this House that there are standing orders, as fra as intruding aircraft are concerned, that they can be shot down. But we have to take into account that sometimes these intruders come in such areas where they feel that possibly they do not have an immediate chance of being attacked. That is also a thing that has to be seen. The only other way possibly is to try to do what they do. But this is not a matter which I can discuss here on the floor of this House. Now take, for example, the ARP. Sometimes the ARP was used by the Pakistan Army even in the Rann of Kutch and as the hon. House is aware we also equally made use of our ARP there. So, sometimes we have to take these things with caution.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): The hon. Defence Minister made a clarification but the hon. State Minister defended the violation on the Rajasthan-Pakistan border, whereby an impression is created in this House —and it will go about in the country —that it was for two minutes or three minutes and then they went away. I want a categorical statement from the Defence Minister so as to create confidence in the nation after the Kutch incident that our Army has also got clearcut instructions to shoot at sight if any Pakistani aircraft violates our boundary. That confidence we want because we do not want any argument that it was for two minutes or three minutes. I would like the Defence Minister to make a clarification and create confidence in the House and in the country that no violation will be tolerated in further.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think, I have answered this question. I said that there are standing orders and instructions to shoot down any intruding aircraft. About that there is no doubt.

Shri Nath Pai: I have no right, I agree, but I will not seek the light that you do not extend to me. May I bring to your notice something?

[Shri Nath Pai]

You have allowed a call-attention notice about air intrusions but a large number of us had given notice about land intrusion in Rajasthan. On the last day the House ought to be assured whether things are a little better than in the Rann of Kutch. This is not abusing your indulgence to us. In the village of Michau near Barmer, reports say . . .

Mr. Speaker: Is he prepared to make any general statement about the land intrusions also? I am not going to allow any questions on that.

Shri Nath Pai: On the Rajasthan-Pakistan border.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I made mention of two intrusions that had come to our notice. In answer to a supplementary question asked by Shri Venkatasubbaiah I made mention of land intrusions.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल (गंगानगर) अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका नाम तो था लेकिन आप कहां रहे ?

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गर्मी आई तो बन्द गले का कोट पहनना शुरू कर दिया आपने, इस वास्ते में आपको पहचान नहीं सका ।

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : पाकिस्तान का हौसला दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है । माननीय मन्त्री जी को याद होगा कि मैंने एक डेढ़ वर्ष पहले उनसे मुलाकात के वक्त पाकिस्तान के साथ लगती हुई अपनी सीमा के सम्बन्ध में सारी घटनायें बताई थी । उन्होंने उस ओर कुछ ध्यान भी दिया है । हम काफी बरदाश्त कर चुके हैं और अधिक बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं । यह स्पष्ट आश्वासन क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है कि सीमा में घुसे किसी भी हवाई जहाज को मार गिराया जाएगा ? चूंकि अभी तक हम सफल नहीं हो पाए हैं इस वास्ते लोग हमारी ओर घृणा की दृष्टि से देखते हैं और समझते हैं कि हम कमजोर हैं और कुछ कर नहीं पाते हैं ; मैं एक एक्स मिलिटरी मैन हूं और अगर मेरे जाने की जरूरत हो तो मैं जाने के लिए तैयार हूं ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): When there was the U-2 flight, which was a reconnaissance flight, over the Soviet Union, Mr. Khruschev said that if a thing like that was repeated, that country would not be on the map of the world. May I know whether we are prepared to speak to Pakistan in terms of strength of purpose, in terms of strength of action and in terms of strength of victory or are we going to take these things casually as we are doing now?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no question of taking things casually. I can remined the House that two months back there were certainly some air violations on Punjab and Kashmir side and we did keep our fighter planes in flying condition and that certainly put the other side in the proper place. I would certainly request the hon. Members, please do not have any impression—I do not say you are creating it—as if our Air Force is weak or our Army is weak.

Mr. Speaker: That is all.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We judge everything by the results. What are the results we are producing? They are flying over our territory . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

18.28 hrs.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: We have now come to the close of this longest and the most

strenuous session of the year. It would certainly go down in history as momentous and eventful also. Throughout this period, there have been many problems before us and all of us have been working under heavy strain. Of course, all of us did need some rest and relaxation after the session. But it is unfortunate that still there are circumstances under which there will be no relaxation even when we go back. There have been incursions and encroachments by the enemy on our territory and, therefore, under that strain we will be going round and reminding the people of the dangers that we are facing. We have those duties to perform. When we go back to our constituencies, we hope, we will acquaint our people with the dangers that we are facing now and the responsibilities that we have to shoulder. I wish every Member success in that mission and I hope everyone would be able to discharge those duties that are entrusted to each one of us. I also hope that they will come refreshed, when this recess is over, to take up fresh responsibilities. The Parliament has discharged its duties well. Though there have been instances where I had to say certain things, these things also do happen. I hope everyone would forget them. If I had had to say something to any Member, I hope, he would not keep that in mind and I assure the House that I would not have anything in my mind. I wish all of you well. The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

18.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.

GMGIPND—LS II—633 [Ai] LS—10.6.65—970